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EVENING EDITION

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AXIS UNITS POUNDING BESIEGED FORTRESS; SOVIETS DESPERATE

Hungarian Forces Repulse Strong Red Attack in Don River Front

27 ENEMY TANKS SMASHED

Luftwaffe Bombs South England—Also Raids Barracks On Orkney Islands

Domei

BERLIN, September 17.—The German High Command announced today:

Eastern Front:

1. Attack on Stalingrad is being kept on incessantly.

2. In the area along the Terek River, severe fighting is taking place against the determined Soviet resistance.

3. The Red Army in the Don River front has made repeated attacks, but Hungarian forces repulsed them every time, destroying 24 Soviet tanks.

4. German forces smashed the Soviet counter-attacks in the Voronej and Rjev districts, inflicting severe damages.

Attack on England:

German air units bombed the industrial zone and railway lines in the southern shore of England during daytime yesterday, and also raided British barracks on Orkney Islands.

Axis Troops Advancing

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 17.—Berlin is now expecting the immediate fall of Stalingrad. The communique issued by the German High Command today merely said that German forces are still constantly advancing, but reports reaching here from the firing line stated that the Reich troops advanced deep into the city and Soviet troops are further retreating toward the Volga River.

Street Fighting Continues

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 17.—The gruesome battle of Stalingrad now being fought between the German and Soviet forces is described as follows by a Reuters report today:

"German and Soviet forces are fighting a desperate hand-to-hand battle in the streets of the suburbs of Stalingrad."

ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

War Ministry Reveals Appointment Of Ten as Civil Administrators

The War Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of 10 men as Army Chief Civil Administrators.

They included Surgeon Lieutenant-General Mitsukiyo Matsuura, Major-General Kikaku Baba, Denjiro Higashitani, inquiry officer of the China Affairs Board, Yasujiro Hasegawa, Director of the Financial Affairs Bureau, Sueo Kobayashi, secretary of the Finance Ministry, Shosaku Sugiyama, secretary of the Finance Ministry, Hisaichiro Hara, secretary of the Finance Ministry, Michizo Yamagoshi, Director of the Superintendence Bureau of the Overseas Ministry, Itsto Takahara, secretary of the Taiwan Government-General, and Ryoichi Tamate, secretary of the Taiwan Government-General.

LACKS DEFENSE STRENGTH

Prime Minister Curtin of Australia Wants More Arms

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 17.—The insufficient military strength of Australia was revealed by Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia in his address given before the House of Representatives yesterday, according to a radio broadcast from Australia.

"According to a certain military authority, the Australian military strength is insufficient," Prime Minister Curtin said. "It is impossible to defend Australia under this condition. For increasing military strength, the required expenditure must be paid by obtaining funds by any means, and there are many ways for securing the money."

Madagascar Governor Parleys With British To Sound Their Aims

Domei

VICHY, September 16.—Despite the fact that Governor-General Leon Annet of French Madagascar is understood to have opened negotiations with the commander of the invading British troops, fierce fighting is still proceeding on the Island, Havas reported today. The news agency understood that he sought a truce to sound out the British invaders of their intentions regarding the Island.

BUSY SCHEDULE SET FOR VISITING FLIERS

Manchoukuoan Airmen Will Arrive in Tokyo on September 20

PROGRAM IS MAPPED OUT

Will Participate in Third Air Day Fete—To Make Courtesy Calls

The Manchoukuo airmen manning 14 planes, pride of the Manchoukuoan Army, who are coming to Japan in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, will arrive in Tokyo on September 20, the third Air Day. During their stay in Tokyo they will take part in many functions, among which will be the following:

September 20: 11 a.m.: Arrive at Tokorozawa. 1 p.m.: Take part in Air Day functions. Evening: Attend welcome dinner sponsored by War Minister.

September 21: 8 a.m.: Pay respects at the Imperial Palace and the homes of the Princes of the blood under the leadership of Commander Kuo Jo-lin and his Chief of Staff Noda. Afternoon: Pay homage to Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine. Visit the Premier, War Minister, Chief of the Army General Staff, Inspector-General of Army Aviation, Navy Minister, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Manchoukuo's Ambassador to Tokyo, and attend dinner sponsored by the Manchoukuoan Army.

September 22: Morning: Attend ceremonies for Japanese advisors and officers of the Manchoukuoan Army who have died. 10:20 to 11:00: Take part in functions at Haneda airfield. Afternoon: Attend welcome luncheon at Manchoukuoan Embassy, visit Foreign Minister, President of Manchurian Affairs Bureau, Minister of Communications, Director-General of Air Board, attend welcome meet at Hibiya Public Hall, meet relatives of war dead at Dai Ichi Hotel.

September 23: Morning: Visit Military Air Academy and Army School of Aeronautics, and attend welcome dinner given jointly by the Government and people.

September 5: 10 a.m.: Take-off from Tokyo.

'Flying Fortress' Debut

One of the "Flying Fortresses," the boast of the American air force, which was captured by the Japanese Forces in the battle areas in the South will make its "debut" in Tokyo on Aviation Day which falls on September 20, reports the Asahi.

Many Boeing B-17 long-range bombers, or the "flying fortresses" as they are generally called, were taken by the Japanese Forces in the airdromes in Bandoeng, Manila and other battle-areas in Java. One of them was transported to Japan some time ago.

On the occasion of Aviation Day this American long-range bomber will be flown over the city of Tokyo. At 1 p.m. the same day, the warplane will appear flying at a low altitude over the Haneda airdrome, where the Tokyo Aviation Meeting will be held under the joint sponsor ship of the Dai-Nippon Aviation Association and the Asahi Shimbun.

It is to be noted in this connection that the so-called flying fortress made its initial debut in 1935 as the Boeing-299 bomber. During the seven years since then, this type of bombing plane has been improved every year. As a result, the present Boeing bomber is quite different from its prototype with the exception of its wings. It constitutes the main strength of the American long-range bomber squadron.

TANI WILL WORK FOR FURTHER RELATIONS AMONG AXIS POWERS

New Foreign Minister Meets Press for First Time Since Investiture

TO FOLLOW PREDECESSOR

Thinks Assumption of Two Posts Very Suitable for War Work

Japan's foreign policy will undergo no change, Masayuki Tani, new Foreign Minister, declared at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon when he met the press for the first time since his investiture. During the interview which started at 5 p.m., the Minister remarked:

"Since I have just been appointed to assume the important post of Foreign Minister, I shall do my utmost to carry out our wartime diplomacy as effectively as our Imperial Forces are operating on all fronts.

No Diplomacy Change

"The fundamental policy of our diplomacy will have no change, I explicity declare here. I think I will follow the ex-Foreign Minister's principles on the whole. This is to mean that there will be more consolidation of friendly relations among our allies, and that efforts will be directed toward the establishment of a New Order in the world to the complete exclusion of Anglo-Saxon influences, which are being smashed one after another.

"Regarding our cooperation with Germany and Italy, I will see to it that more effort will be exercised for its tightening in consideration of the present stage of our joint war with these nations. No change will be witnessed with our relations with the Soviet Union.

To Respect Neighbors

"There is on the other hand no tangible alteration in the diplomatic principles so far f llowed up in our relation with the ountries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We will fully respect the independence of each of these nations. The independence, I hope, will not be of the common nature that each nation is existing apart from each other but of the character that all of the countries are closely united so that theirs will be the independence of economics and national defense as well as geographical features. This union will be based on ethic principles. It is there that Japan's national principle of having all the nations in the world enjoy the intimate relations with one another is to be most effectively followed.

Two Posts Aid War Work

"My concurrent appointments as Foreign Minister and President of the Board of Information have been realized presumably because of the expected effective coordination between diplomacy and propaganda work at this stage of the interntional situation. My assumption of the two positions may have been realized so that the co-working of the Government organs will be better facilitated. You may regard the present arrangement as a permanent nature.

"As to the raising of the status of the Board of Information to that of a Ministry, which is spoken of among some quarters, I am quite opposed to the plan. Under the prevailing circumstances, the present system of co-working between the two offices will be best suited.

To Study Personnel

"The fundamental principles with regards to the expected reorganization in the internal system in the Foreign Office have already been definitely formulated. I have not yet heard of the detailed program of the reorganization. I will examine the details soon and start working on the reorganization in full consideration of the coordination to be effected with the organization of the forthcoming Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Board of Information. I, also, will closely study the matters related to the personnel in the Foreign Office before ordering changes."

Indo-China Greets Tani

Domei

SAIGON, September 17.—News of the appointment of Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, as the new full-time Foreign Minister of Japan is being

(Continued on Page 2)

New Foreign Minister

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, was appointed the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Foreign Minister Tani will also continue with his work as President of the Board of Information. He is shown with Premier General Hideki Tojo whom he relieved of the post of Foreign Minister.

BRITISH WARPLANES PATROLLING INDIANS

R.A.F. Finds Action Necessary to Prevent Mass Demonstrations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 16.—Royal Air Force Units are now being used to maintain close watch over the Indian people to prevent mass gatherings, according to a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi.

Observers here opined that the Indian Government authorities, unable to cope with the situation with ordinary means, have resorted to air patrols to prevent mass disturbances which are continuing to mount alarmingly.

These reconnaissance planes, according to the Reuters dispatch, immediately inform British army headquarters of any gatherings or attacks by Indian nationalists on vital establishments such as railways, government buildings, post-offices and police stations.

Civilians Disregarded

Domei

SHONAN, September 17.—The actual situation in India is that it is not the so-called leaders but the Indian masses, who are at the point of starvation due to the British maladministration, that is playing a leading role in the present disturbance.

With the outbreak of the current war, the importation of Burmese rice, African coal and other needed materials was suspended completely. As a result, in urban districts the prices of rice, wheat, sugar and other commodities soared two times to three times as compared with the pre-war days.

The operation in various industries was forced to stop because of the suspension of the importation of African coal. In addition, the first consideration of the Government is the production of munitions and not civilian demand.

The fair distribution of foodstuffs is not being effected. As a result, most of the Indians, particularly refugees from Burma numbering 500,000 are on the brink of starvation, while the privileged Europeans are not suffering much from lack of foodstuffs.

To the suffering Indian masses, the Government officials do not pay the slightest heed and the control of prices is an utter failure.

In addition to workers in urban districts, India has another source of dissatisfaction and discontent in the agrarian districts. In the name of the defense fund, heavy taxes are being imposed even upon tenant farmers, giving birth to their resentment against the tax collectors.

In Punjab, Mysore, and other provinces, tenant disputes are increasing in number, as a result of which Punjab is no more the rice producing center, while the province of Mysore is failing to turn out wheat, for which the province is noted. Thus, the shortage of foodstuffs in India is becoming more and more acute.

Manchous Were Waiting for Japan To Oust Chang, Says General Honjo

Former Chief of Kwantung Army Recalls People Were Tired of Being Bullied By Notorious War Lord

Recalling the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident just 11 years ago, of which the eventual outcome was the foundation of the Manchou Empire, General Shigeru Honjo, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, declared Thursday that Chang Ching-hu, Yuan Chin-kai and other influential Manchus rose in cooperation with Japan to free the 30,000,000 people from the yoke and tyranny of the notorious war lord, Chang Hsueh-liang, reports the Asahi.

"It was in the midnight of September 18, 1931 that I received the first report on the outbreak of the incident at Liutiaokow at the Kwantung Army Headquarters of Ryojun," stated General Honjo returning from Hsinking to Mukden where he attended the celebration ceremony for the 10th anniversary of the Empire's foundation. "But we were not surprised at all at the reports inasmuch as we had been watching the development of the tense situation then prevailing in Manchuria.

Action Was Imperative

"At the meeting of general staff officers held immediately, it became clear that we were all of the opinion that the Kwantung Army should exercise the right of self-defense and save the 30,000,000 people of Manchuria from the yoke of the cruel regime of Chang Huseh-liang.

"At 3 a.m. of the following day, we left Ryojun and the Headquarters moved to Mukden. At every station where we made a stop from Ryojun to Mukden, we were accorded hearty 'Banzai' and on arriving at Mukden we were surprised to find a pile of telegrams of encouragement sent from various quarters.

"Thus, we came to know that all the Japanese people were supporting us to overthrow the Chang Huseh-liang regime and we came to feel that we could devote ourselves to the prosecution of military operations.

People Arise Too

"As warfare spread, such influential Manchus as Chang Ching-hui, Tsang Shih-i, Yuan Chin-kai and Chang Hai-peng rose in cooperation with the Kwantung Army to crush the Chang regime with the object of establishing a realm of peace and prosperity in Manchuria for 30,000,000 people.

"Thus, the rise of these Manchu patriots was the signal fire for the independence of Manchuria. We can feel that the Manchoukuoan Empire is not a country established by armed forces, but passion of these Manchu patriots to save the people brought into existence the Empire and the motive power to bring up the Empire to a prosperous country.

"Compared with 10 years ago, the growth of the Empire is amazingly remarkable and it is, indeed, worthy of mention in world history that the realm of peace and prosperity was realized in the short period of 10 years in Manchuria, which was the arena of racial strife."

MINISTER LIN POINTS WAY FOR ATTAINMENT OF PEACE

Can Be Realized by Chinese If They 'Share Joys and Sorrows' With Japan

Domei

NANKING, September 17.—The people should bear in mind that the only way to save the fatherland, and to defend and guard East Asia is to proceed with the aim of obtaining complete peace by "sharing joys and sorrows" with Japan, declared Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, in his radio speech at 10:10 p.m. today on the eve of the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

He pointed out that the aim of the peace movement is not just a settlement of the China Affair, but the settlement of all strifes since the Manchurian Incident.

He expressed firm belief that the Japanese envoys will obtain a deep and valuable observation regarding the development of the peace movement, the determination of the Chinese people for the restoration of China and for the defense of East Asia, and future Sino-Japanese collaboration.

RULE AID BODY SET FOR MEETING SOON

Central Cooperative Council to Discuss 167 Bills September 26

The third session of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association is scheduled to be held for four days beginning September 26, at the Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi, and the Association announced the 167 bills to be submitted to the Council by its members yesterday afternoon.

Those bills submitted by the members of the Council were fully studied by the Operating Committee of the Central Cooperative Council, and they were also submitted to the coordination conference of the Government Ministries held on the same day. As the bills were approved by the Government, their subjects were made public.

The opinions of the members of the Council thus submitted will be fully discussed at the coming third session, as the Council's primary object is to stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people in accordance with the present wartime requirements.

CEREMONIES HELD TODAY ON ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MANCHURIAN INCIDENT

Ambassador Li Shao-keng Pays Visit to Yasukuni Shrine

PRAYS FOR WAR DEAD

Pilgrimage to Memorial Monuments and Battlefields Made In Manchoukuo

In commemoration of the 11th anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, various events were held today both in Tokyo and Hsinking.

In the morning, Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuoan Ambassador to Tokyo, visited the Yasukuni Shrine to pay homage to the souls of the Japanese soldiers and civilians, who laid down their lives for the founding of Manchoukuo.

Army and Navy bands paraded through the main thoroughfares of the capital.

At 1 p.m., a meeting was held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium attended by officials on colonization as well as Government authorities. "Precepts for the Japanese residents abroad" were announced at the same function.

Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, will deliver at 7 p.m. an address over the JOAK nation-wide network in lauding the healthy development of Manchoukuo.

In the capital of the Manchoukuoan Empire, meanwhile, Autumn festivals were held at the Memorial Monuments in 10 places in the country.

The Japanese Units stationed in Manchoukuo paid tribute at the Memorial Monuments as well as at old battlefields. These units also conducted sham maneuvers.

Spread of Clash Inevitable

Domei

HSINKING, September 17.—Development of the Manchurian Incident into the China Affair, and then into the War of Greater East Asia was inevitable in the prosecution of Japan's fundamental policy to eradicate the evils of Anglo-American imperialism in Greater East Asia, declared Lieutenant-Colonel Uichi Hasegawa, Chief of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, on the eve of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident 11 years ago.

"Hard on the heels of the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, which was fought to defend Japan against armed invasion, the United States tried vainly to exploit Manchuria by force of money through the Harriman proposal for the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Lieutenant-Colonel Hasegawa said.

"Fortunately, however, this American scheme to dominate Manchuria was rejected by the Japanese Government.

The press chief pointed out that Great Britain and the United States continued their attempts to wrest control of Manchuria through their puppets, Chiang Kai-shek and the family of Chang Tso-lin, thus leading to the Manchurian Incident.

Subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Hasegawa added Great Britain and the United States pursued their policy of intimidation against Japan, especially in dealing with the Manchurian problem at the League of Nations. However, Japan stood firm against their threats.

In the midst of the current world-wide conflict, in which Japan has scored brilliant triumphs, he concluded, Manchoukuo significantly has passed through the initial stage of its construction.

U.S. Appoints Kenney As New Air Force Head In Southwest Pacific

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The Southwestern Pacific Allied Headquarters announced today the appointment of Major-General George Kenney, former commander of the Fourth Squadron of the United States army force in San Francisco, as the new air commander for the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific. He will succeed Lieutenant-General George Brett, who returned to the United States on August 4, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

JAPANESE EVACUEES ARRIVE AT SHONANTO

Visit Battlefields and Pay Courtesy Calls to Army and Navy Commanders

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 17.—Nine hundred Japanese evacuees from Lourenco Marques disembarked from the Tatuta Maru here this morning, and diplomats and military and naval officers from among the evacuees paid formal calls on the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Malaya at his official residence and later visited the Naval Headquarters at the Shonan Base, it was reported.

Simultaneously, another party of officials off the ship visited the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters and later was conducted among the battle scenes of the siege of Singapore.

A group of press correspondents also landed and reported to branch offices of their respective papers and later attended the party given by press representatives at the Shonan Hotel at 2:30 p.m.

Five hundred and fifty-six Japanese evacuees who were once residents in Malaya are to resettle in Malaya and have already made all necessary arrangements with the local authorities.

The Tatuta Maru is scheduled to sail for Yokohama early tomorrow morning while 42 Thai evacuees including Khittasongka, a son of Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, Premier of Thailand, will depart from Shonan Station tomorrow evening by train accompanied by Japanese officials and will be conducted to the Malay-Thailand frontier.

Thai Diplomats Arrive

Domei

SHONAN, September 17.—Forty-two Thai diplomats and students, including P. M. Vmolnart, former Thai Minister to Britain, and Sub-Lieutenant Prasong Khittasongka, son of the Premier of Thailand and naval attache to the Thai Legation at London, were among the evacuees who disembarked from the Tatuta Maru this morning.

Mr. Vmolnart said that he was deeply moved by the kindness shown them by the Japanese on board the ship and they held cultural lecture meetings and exchanged views with the Japanese.

"We always have been confident of the victory of Japan and Thailand, though we have been only supplied with news from the enemy countries since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Vmolnart quoted.

Sub-Lieutenant Khittasongka also

(Continued on Page 2)

AFGHAN SPEAKER IN IRAN

Abdul Khan to Visit Turkey On Defense Question

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 16.—According to a dispatch from Teheran, Abdul Ahad Khan, Speaker of the Afghanistan National Assembly, arrived at the capital of Iran on Monday.

After meeting with the Iranian Government quarters in conference, he is scheduled to visit Turkey.

Khan is visting West Asiatic countries reportedly to establish a common new defense structure in those countries in West Asia under British influence.

JAVA PRODUCES MATCHES

Output More Than Under Dutch Management

Domei

SURABAYA, September 17.—Added facilities and improved organization under the management of the Java Japanese Military Administration will soon enable Java's lone match factory here to satisfy the general demand, and in addition, take care of military needs.

The factory, which was able to produce under Dutch management less than 100,000 boxes monthly, necessitating dependence upon imported products, now turns out over 500,000 during the same period.

GANDHI HAD DESIRE TO COME TO JAPAN

Ardent Wish Expressed in Open Letter to Japanese Written In July

Mahatma Gandhi, the foremost national leader in India, ardently desired to visit Japan if only circumstances allowed, as revealed in his open letter addressed to the Japanese, which was entrusted to the Reverend Gyosho Amasaki, a Japanese Buddhist priest at Wardha on July 26 this year, Domei reported from Shonan City Thursday.

"I earnestly wish to go over to your country," the letter declares, "to have a lengthy talk with your leading statesmen." This fervent wish of the Indian sage was chiefly due to the exemplary conduct of a Japanese (most probably Mr. Amasaki, the bearer of the letter), which deeply impressed the celebrated Indian and incidentally instigated his desire to visit the land of the Rising Sun.

The letter, hampered by many subsequent obstacles, has not been revealed up till the present, the contents of which, quoted by the Domei report, are of the following purport:

"I went over to England to study at the age of 18, or in other words more than 50 years ago. It was then that I had my first opportunity of being acquainted with the many achievements attained by the Japanese through Edwin Arnold's works. Some years later, when I was in South Africa, I was deeply impressed with the valor and strength of your fighting forces from reports of the progress of the Russo-Japanese War.

Meets Japanese Priest

"I returned to India in 1915. A little later, I met a Japanese Buddhist priest among the visitors staying at our seminary at Wardha. He later became an indispensable staff member of the establishment and, incidentally, entered into friendship with me. I was deeply impressed with his exemplary conduct manifested throughout his stay. His unfailing discharge of his duties, the devotion with which he would serve at the seminary and particularly his composed attitude which was never ruffled by untoward incidents, as well as the smile with which he faced any difficult problem—all contributed toward our being charmed with him.

"This exceedingly desirable person is no longer with us. The hostilities which broke out between your country and Britain was responsible for his departure.

"Now, I have a strong desire to visit Japan, the country which has produced such a fine person as the Japanese priest whom I had the fortune to know. If circumstances permit, I will go over to Nippon and have a good talk with your leading statesmen. I regret to say, however, that I am now not allowed to have such freedom.

"I am duty-bound to resist British imperialism.

"I wish to elucidate our idea of resistance in the following: "We do not desire to harm the Britons, instead our wish is to win them over. Our aim, in other words, is unarmed resistance.

"The largest nationalist organ in India is now fully devoted in its struggle against the foreign rule over our land. However, you must understand that we are fighting for freedom with the most peaceful weapons.

"Our present aim, in short, is to free the whole of Indian from the British yoke—to resist Britain's imperialistic ambitions. We must not fail, in this, our life's mission."

Japanese Evacuees Arrive at Shonanto

(Continued From Page 1)

said that he was confident in the victories of Japan and Thailand. His desire was to return home as soon as possible to see his parents and brothers who returned from the United States some time ago.

The party will leave Shonan for their home country by train on the night of September 18.

Evacuees Take up Duty

Domei

SHONAN, September 17.—The 556 Japanese evacuees who left the repatriation ship, Tatuta Maru, to participate in the reconstruction work in Shonan, Malaya and Burma, are now ready to do their share in the much needed project.

Having disembarked this afternoon, the party of evacuees visited the battlefields and viewed the city of Shonan from the surrounding hills, access to which was not permitted prior to the fall of the city.

The entire party offered prayers of appreciation at the temporary cemetery of the Japanese soldiers who made it possible, at the cost of their lives, for the evacuees to return to their sphere of activity.

Meanwhile, those who used to live in Shonan visited the sites of their former homes, wantonly destroyed by the Britishers.

Press Comments

Friday, September 18

YOMIURI-HOCHI—What Is Expected of the New Foreign Minister

NICHI NICHI—Full-Time Foreign Minister Appointed

MIYAKO—What Is Desired of the New Foreign Minister

What Is Expected of the New Foreign Minister

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Only three weeks since Premier General Hideki Tojo took over the concurrent post of Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, has been appointed Foreign Minister. He is to retain the presidency of the Board of Information as a concurrent post.

Mr. Tani served in Manchoukuo as counselor of our Embassy at Hsinking. Before that he was director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau. After Hsinking he was accredited to Vienna as Minister and then sent to China as Minister resident at Shanghai. In 1939 he became Vice-Minister to Foreign Minister Nomura and then to Foreign Minister Arita. It was after filling these important diplomatic posts that he was appointed President of the Board of Information with the formation of the Tojo Cabinet last year, to participate in the establishment and enforcement of wartime internal and foreign policies.

Diplomacy in the last analysis is a reflection of the internal strength of a nation. It is an extension of internal government.

When Premier Tojo took the foreign portfolio pending the selection of a full-time Minister, we had occasion to point out the growing importance of diplomacy and the necessity of a full-time Foreign Minister, hoping that a really able and far-sighted statesman would be chosen. This was not necessarily meant to convey that the new Foreign Minister should be a man with a brilliant career and of popularly-recognized caliber. What was wanted was a man of high views and clear ideas as to what should be done in these incessantly-changing times and a man bold enough to carry out a formulated policy regardless of obstacles or opposition. We hoped that rather than a veteran diplomat, a suitable man from the younger set would be promoted. Whether Mr. Tani will satisfy our expectations to the full remains to be demonstrated by the test of facts.

Our wartime diplomacy will assume more and more importance hereafter. With the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Foreign Ministry is to transfer to the new Ministry the East Asia Bureau and the Bureau of Commerce. Moreover, for the sake of administrative simplification, the existing seven bureaus are to be reorganized into four. Nevertheless, the importance of diplomacy has not decreased one whit.

Hitherto all our diplomatic policies have been based on policy toward East Asia, that is, our world policy has been a fan radiating out of our East Asia policy. In the present phase of our national life when we must fight the War of Greater East Asia to the finish, exercise leadership in the construction of a Greater East Asia and contribute to the reconstruction of the world, not only foreign policy but strategy, domestic administration, economy, education, thought, culture and what not are all inseparable from the Greater East Asia reconstruction aims. Our foreign as well as internal policy is bound to revolve about the Greater East Asia policy and be designed to serve its end.

Face to face with this great revolution in the political structure of the world, our diplomatic service can hardly cling to its old tenets and tradition if fresh and daring methods are to be evolved. It is the immutable policy of our Empire to make the whole world one in universal brotherhood, yet to help each nation find its proper place in the total scheme. But the formulae for practising this doctrine are as numerous as there are statesmen and there should be no hesitation in discarding method in favor of one better suited in accordance with the need of the ever-changing times.

Foreign Minister Tani, therefore, has assumed the heavy responsibility of re-examining our foreign policy and of shaping new methods for a new start at the head of a reorganized Foreign Ministry, creating new precedents We earnestly wish him every success.

Full-Time Foreign Minister Appointed

NICHI NICHI—Masayuki Tani has been appointed Foreign Minister while the Board of Information is to be concurrently headed by the new Foreign Minister. This marks a third change of Foreign Minister since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia but this has been necessitated by administrative adjustments and does not in the least imply a change in our foreign policy.

The plan of reorganization for the Foreign Ministry accompanying the establishment of a Great[er] East Asiatic Affairs Ministry involves the deduction of two more bureaus than was decided for administrative simplification. The Ministry as it now stands comprises four bureaus: political affairs, commerce, treaty and investigation. It seems rather like reduction than reorganization. The thing is, however, men and not machinery, as Premier General Hideki Tojo is always pointing out. If the entire diplomatic service joined their minds and hearts and worked with wholehearted energy for the promotion of wartime diplomacy, the comparative smallness of structure need not hamper their movement. If and when our diplomacy becomes fully active and achieves feats comparable with Pearl Harbor then the structure of the Foreign Ministry will demand other readjustments.

It would be a grave mistake to think that war means retreat for diplomacy. Behind the barrage, intense and incessant diplomatic warfare is going on. As the war is of an unprecedented magnitude involving the rise or fall of many nations, the diplomatic warfare behind the scenes is correspondingly desperate. Especially on the enemy side, which is losing, frantic efforts are being made to enlist the allegiance of neutrals. The United States' manipulation of South America and Anglo-American flirtation with Turkey are some of the cases in point.

On the other hand, with the expansion of Japanese influence, the surfaces of diplomatic contact are necessarily increasing. It is obvious that diplomacy cannot be carried on by the sole strength of the Foreign Minister. Every member of the service must make self-sacrificing efforts to make his country great.

That the new Foreign Minister, who should have his hands full attending to diplomatic affairs, is to continue at the head of the Board of Information cannot be considered an ideal arrangement for the sake of national propaganda or gathering of valuable information. We must repeat here our pet recommendation that accompanying the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and reorganization of the Foreign Ministry, a Minister of Propaganda should be appointed to extend and strengthen our propaganda machinery.

What Is Desired of the New Foreign Minister

MIYAKO—The War of Greater East Asia, destined to become a protracted affair and in its character a war for establishment of a new world order, has come to reveal its intrinsic serious aspects betraying the expectations of a section of ideologists. The winning situation in the war cannot be expected to be maintained by waging of battles alone, nor can the establishment of a new order be expected to be achieved by mere maintenanc of the winning situation. The harmonious co-ordination of politics and economy must be so established as to operate in perfect consonance with the Military and Naval Command, and on the basis of a latent power thus nurtured this harmonious co-ordination of politics and economy must rightly give expression to what the 100,000,000 poeple of this Empire do fervently desire and what the history of the world does naturally decree.

We hear views voiced among a section of the public that there is no diplomacy in this War of Greater East Asia, but since we know that those views are mistaken, we are quite ready to sympathize with the new Foreign Minister, Masayuki Tani, who is expected to experience so much trouble and difficulty in his new work. It is more in this time of war than in peacetime that diplomacy will display its true value. It is hoped that the new Foreign Minister will so work and endeavor as to dispel the old idea that diplomacy is an instrument of peace.

Foreign Minister Tani is to work in his new post holding concurrently the post of President of the Board of Information. If he is to give active play to his gifted abilities on determination to sacrifice himself and make his past experiences speak for themselves, then his policy and measures as regards the problems of Manchoukuo and China must be already prepared in his mind to be worked out.

Mr. Tani is expected to freely use his diplomatic tactics. In point of ideology propaganda also, Mr. Tani is believed to come next to none in his skill in conducting the work, although his experience in that direction has been of but one year's duration. By dint of that work effected to cause administrative simplification and also by creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asia, the organization and structure of the Foreign Office is to be remarkably minimized in its scope. However, the Foreign Office with its Political Affairs Bureau functioning as its pivotal force is expected to attain a unified and stronger structure.

By actively operating this new machinery of the Foreign Office with speed and daring action, the Tani diplomacy will find no impossibility in carrying out the gigantic task imposed on it.

BRIGHT FUTURE SEEN FOR NEW CHINA NAVY

Recruits Showing Admirable Training Under Japan's Guidance, Says Ohashi

Domei

CANTON, September 17.—The expansion of China's new navy has been making rapid strides under the helpful guidance of Japan, and its future appears exceedingly bright, declared Captain Ohashi today, adviser to the Chinese Navy, in the course of a press interview.

The Chinese Navy, Captain Ohashi pointed out, at present possesses three naval bases, and the development of these bases concretely manifests the rapid growth of the Chinese Navy.

Commenting on Chinese naval personnel, he declared that the records of new recruits undergoing training at Canton were excellent and expressed admiration over the facility with which Chinese recruits were able to understand Japanese words of command in the short period of five months.

Naval recruits undergoing training in Canton are sent to the Chinese Naval Academy at Shanghai for technical training on the completion of their local courses, Captain Ohashi stated, adding that the Naval Academy now boasts some 180 students.

The Chinese Naval Academy is headed by Navy Vice-Minister Chiang Si-yuan and has 30 Chinese and 20 Japanese instructors.

The Captain estimated that there are at present approximately 1,450 naval recruits receiving instruction in the Canton area besides some 300 army troops which are being given naval training. He said three Japanese instructors are assisting in the education of new recruits in Canton.

The chief mission of the Chinese Navy in the Canton area, Captain Ohashi continued, is to control smuggling, escort transports and to protect fishing-boats.

Citing an instance of effective naval protection, the naval adviser disclosed that men of the Chinese Navy recently rendered distinguished service when they repulsed a pirate attack against a government transport carrying a huge sum of converted fapi.

ROOSEVELT'S EMISSARY ARRIVES AT KUIBISHEV

Willkie Expects to Meet Premier Stalin and Later Visit Chungking

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 17.—Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, arrived at Kuibishev today by plane from Teheran.

Willkie conferred for a long time with King Mohammed Pahlevi of Iran while staying at Teheran, and it is expected that he will meet Soviet leaders.

It is also scheduled that Willkie will inspect the new hydraulic electric generating station on the Volga and the new war industry zone, together with Josepa Perkins and Gardner Cowls, who are accompanying him on the present trip. Willkie is also said to be intending to visit the front lines if possible.

He will also visit Moscow to meet Premier Josef Stalin, and after that is scheduled to fly to Chungking.

Tani Will Work For Further Relations Among Axis Powers

(Continued From Page 1)

received favorably among all circles in French Indo-China.

Although the Japanese Government has decided on establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, French Indo-China has many matters of purely diplomatic nature to deal with the Foreign Office in Tokyo, it was pointed out, and welcomes the appointment of a full-time Foreign Minister from the standpoint of propelling the relations between the two countries.

China Hails Appointment

Domei

NANKING, September 17.—Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi of China in a statement yesterday hailed the appointment of Masayuki Tani as the new Japanese Foreign Minister.

"Mr. Tani," Dr. Chu declared, "is well acquainted with conditions in China and is a man of perspicacity and resolute action. As the chief of Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office in 1930, he advocated Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations."

Pointing out that the new Japanese Foreign Minister was in China in the capacity of Minister-At-Large, in 1939, Dr. Chu said that Mr. Tani is well versed in things Chinese.

Native Girls of Celebes Decorate Graves At Menado Airfield of Japanese Paratroops

Domei

MENADO (Celebes Island), September 16.— Many touching incidents such as the placing of flowers before the graves of Japanese soldiers and the spontaneous offers of services to the Japanese Army by the native inhabitants, which reveal the spirit of respect, devotion and cooperation among the people of this island toward the Japanese, are frequent occurrences.

An incident which particulaly touched the hearts of the Japanese authorities here was the sight every morning of fresh flowers, lilies, cosmos, dahlias and other wild flowers decorating the graves of the Japanese paratroops, who lost their lives on this island. The flowers at the grave located in a corner of the Menado airfield, create a warm atmosphere on the scene.

This was not left unnoticed by the Japanese troops stationed here, and upon investigation it was discovered that a group of young Minahassa girls brought the flowers from the banks of the Tondano lake in the neighborhood.

Moreover, on Sundays, about 2,000 young men and girls of neighboring villages make it a rule to offer their spontaneous service to the Japanese Army by mowing the grass on the airfield.

This spirit of respect and cooperation is due to the kind treatment given by the Japanese authorities, who, contrary to the arrogant attitude of the Dutch, are working hand in hand with the natives in their construction of the island and are lending a helping hand in the instruction of all matters, creating thereby a most warm and friendly relationship.

TULAGI SEA BATTLE RELATED BY AIRMAN

Allies Lose 7 Vessels to Japanese in 35-Minute Engagement

By SUSUMU SHIMIZU
Navy Reporter

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—A thrilling description of the sea battle in the Tulagi Strait August 8 in the course of which seven Allied vessels were destroyed by the Imperial Japanese Navy was given by a flight-lieutenant who participated in the actual fight as the commander of an air squadron.

The officer's account follows:

"At 9 p.m. August 8, scout planes under my command left from a ship and sped toward the designated waters in a formation. The sky was covered with thick clouds and there was no moon.

"When our squadron reached the the sky above Sapo Island at 10 p.m., we sighted a pink ball of fire looming far ahead in the direction of Tulagi Island. It must have been the flames rising from the enemy ship which had been hit by the torpedoes released from our warplanes in the course of an air-raid carried out during the day.

Spot 3 Cruisers

"The enemy fleet must be near the burning ship, I thought. Presently, our squadron headed toward Guadalcanar Island lying southwest of Tulagi Island. As we flew 10 minutes more, we spotted three white wakes upon the dark surface of the sea. Our planes zoomed down over the sea to find three enemy cruisers sallying forth with a considerable speed. Then we wired our vessel telling the position of the enemy ships and their course of cruise.

"Reaching the sky above Guadalcanar Island, I saw blue and red lights scattered over the waters through the rifts of couds, and I could spot the black figures of the enemy men-of-war. As our planes headed eastward, nine vessels were sighted. They were our preys for that night's attack.

"Our squadron of scout planes had been commissioned to throw flare-bombs over these enemy ships in order to facilitate the attacking of the Japanese Fleet on them. Our squadron hid itself in the thick cloud to wait for the order to come.

Ordered to Fire

"The order to advance to the enemy position came at 10:31 p.m. Our planes instantly zoomed down over a certain gulf, where the gallant figures of the Japanese squadron led by the Flagship X were seen. At 11:33 p.m. the order to prepare for attack was received. Quietly our planes circled over the enemy fleet.

"Seven minutes later, the final order to commence action was wired to us. I pushed the button to release the first flare-bombs with quivering finger. A light flashed. Subsequently, five flare-bombs were released with intervals. They exploded just above the enemy vessels. With the surroundings illuminated brightly by these flare-bombs, the Allied men-of-war were brightly visible.

"Soon a flash of search-light disrupted the veil of darkness in the sky above but it did not catch our air squadron. Presently, the Japanese warships simultaneously opened fire against the enemy. Red balls of fire were belched and exploded among the enemy vessels.

Enemy Ship Hit

"All of a sudden, a scarlet spout of fire rose from one of the enemy ships. It must have been hit by a torpedo released by the Japanese vessel. As the spout of fire subsided, the victim was seen muffled in flames and soon sent to the dark watery grave.

"We then flew back to the sky over the Sapo Island from where we watched the fighting. Seven enemy ships, all breathing their last, were clearly visible. In their last frantic attempt to counter the attack of the Japanese, those enemy vessels fired machine-guns. The blue machine-gun fire mingled with the bright-yellow fire of the shells shot up by the Imperial Naval Force presented a scene that resembled a gorgeous display of fire-works.

"At 12:20 a.m. the following day, August 9, we received an order to return to the base. The actual fighting was conducted in a short period of only 35 minutes, yet this brief interval seemed to me almost an eternity."

RESOLUTION PASSED TO THANK FARMERS

Agrarian Communities Recognized for Unselfish Devotion To Increase Output

The cooperative spirit of the Japanese nation in wartime was once again demonstrated on Thursday, when the Standing Committee meeting of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry representing the commercial and industrial world of this country passed a resolution in appreciation of the efforts of the agrarian communities exerted for the increase of agricultural products, reports the Asahi.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry decided to adopt the resolution in view of the strenuous efforts with which the agrarian communities of this country overcame the difficulties of wartime to succeed in bringing about the expected bumper crops for this year.

Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, visited on Friday the Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, the Imperial Agricultural Society and the Industrial Association respectively requesting them to convey the Chamber's resolution of appreciation to the agrarian communities throughout the country.

The resolution follows:

"In present-day Japan which is prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia, the food problem constitutes one of the most important problems confronting this country. At this time, it is with pleasure that we hear that the rice crop for this year will be satisfactory.

"This is attributable to the zeal and efforts of the agrarian people who surmounted all difficulties for the increase of agricultural products, although it may be partially due to favorable weather conditions.

"For the hardships and efforts devoted to the increased production we express our wholehearted appreciation to the agrarian communities all over the country."

WANTS STREETS RENAMED

Anti-Allied Body in Shanghai Makes Suggestion

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 17.—The names of many of the streets in Shanghai must be changed, according to a suggestion just made to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Anti-Anglo-American Aggression Association.

The reason given for the suggestion is that many streets like Gordon and Hart Roads are named after British pioneers of exploitation and aggression.

Demolition of bronze statues erected for the purpose of glorifying British Imperialism is also requested by the same association.

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CHUNGKING DECREES YOUTH REQUISITION

Families Without Young Men Forced to Donate Money—Graft Rampant

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

CANTON, September 17.—In the Chungking regime's seventh war zone where the number of deserters is daily mounting, a new compulsory youth requisition system called the village defense system was instituted. As a result, terror for "soldier hunting" is raging all over the zone like a whirlwind.

According to the system, the whole village is held responsible for the evasion of conscription and abscondence. This is the decision reached at the Military Service Conference of a certain provincial government.

Families without younger members fitted for conscription are forced to donate 30 yuan, 20 yuan, 10 yuan and five yuan respectively, according to their supposed incomes. These donations are intended for even distribution among the families from whom youths were requisitioned. However, in most cases, the money raised is pocketed by the chief of the village defense system body.

The villagers are forced to send their young men to the army, but the number of deserters is ever mounting and because of the joint responsibility, the family head is also obliged to flee. It is not rare that the whole village is deserted because of the strict enforcement of this outrageous system.

SHIPBUILDING WORKERS WILL BE ENCOURAGED

Comfort Party to Be Dispatched to Various Yards by Association

In order to encourage workers in the shipbuilding industry, the Central Headquarters of the Association for Service to the State through Industry in cooperation with the Shipbuilding Control Association, will shortly dispatch a "comfort party" to various shipyards in the Kanto, Kansai, Chugoku and Kyushu districts, it was learned today.

The party, which is scheduled to be on its way within a few days, will take newsreels and full-length moving pictures to be shown to the workers.

Meanwhile, a travelling show consisting of Takarazuka girls will be dispatched to various dockyards. Authorities concerned are also planing a travelling exhibition to impress on the workers the importance of increased shipbuilding.

It is reported in this connection that the shipbuilding program which was started early in September, is making smooth headway.

Preserving Peking's Culture

C.P.S.

PEKING, September 17.—The Metropolitan Bureau of the Directorate-General of Reconstruction of the North China Political Affairs Commission has drafted a five-year plan for the preservation and re-arrangement of Peking's cultural relics.

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EAST ASIA CULTURE WILL BE ENHANCED

Literary Body to Invite Men of Letters From Regions in Sphere to Japan

With a view to enhancing East Asia's literature and culture, the Nippon Bungaku Hokoku Kai or the Japan Literary Association will invite distinguished men of letters to Japan from various areas and countries within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and sponsor a literary council in Tokyo within this year, reports the Asahi.

The proposed organization, which is tentatively named the "Greater East Asia Literary Men's Council," will be formed for the dual purpose of materializing the Renaissance in East Asia and to diffuse the Japanese Spirit among the peoples inhabiting this part of the world.

A meeting will be held today at the Board of Information to discuss the platform for the said project with the representatives of the War, Navy, Foreign and Overseas Ministries as well as of the China Affairs Board, Manchurian Affairs Board and the Board of Information in attendance.

Representative men of letters will be invited to the Literary Men's Council from Burma, Malaya, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Java, Hongkong, Manchoukuo and China.

Prominent among those men of letters, are Bienvenido M. Gonzales, president of the University of the Philippines, and Chou Tso-jen, a famous Chinese author of the naturalism school, and professor of Japanese literature at the Peking University.

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MANCHURIA INCIDENT SIGNALLED COLLAPSE OF U.S. AND BRITAIN AND NIPPON'S HISTORICAL RISE

Army Press Chief Traces Developments During 11-Year Period

DEFENSES SECURE

New-Born State's Economic Power Seen Built on Rock Foundation

Revealing that the Manchurian Incident marked a grave turning point in the history of not only Japan but also of the world because it presaged the rapid downfall of Anglo-British influence, Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section, of the Imperial Headquarters, in his radio broadcast to the nation Thursday evening, clearly traced the significant developments which followed the historical event.

His speech, delivered on the eve of the 11th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident, follows:

The Manchurian Incident constitutes a significant chapter, in the history not only of Japan but of the whole world.

The post-European War world was under American-British hegemony. Europe then was the embodiment of the structure imposed by the Versailles Treaty, while the Washington Treaty represented the order of East Asia.

By the Washington Naval Treaty, Japan was robbed of her national security. By the Four-Power and the Nine-Power Pacts, Japan was forced to give up her leadership in the Pacific and on the Chinese continent.

All this while China became conceited and arrogant beyond control. Thinking Japan an easy mark and relying upon America and Britain, she launched a drive to recover various interests. Japan, forgetting to invoke the sacred right of self-defense, only continued to send ineffectual protests to China.

Thus viewed, the Washington Conference in itself was an inordinate American-British ambition on East Asia. It is the Washington Treaty which gave rise to fratricidal quarrels between Japan and China.

Incident Was Ist Challenge

The Manchurian Incident was the first challenge to American-British hegemony. Then it proved an impetus to Germany and Italy to rise in revolt against the Versailles structure.

With the Manchurian Incident as the turning point, American-British supremacy faced a rising tide of revolt. That is why we call the Manchurian Incident the genesis of the movement for a new world order.

In celebrating the eleventh anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, we offer our hearty respect and gratitude for the resolute decision, the swift military operations and the post-Incident management and construction by the Kwantung Army.

This evening I wish to recall the military operations by the Kwantung Army during the Incident and then dwell on the War of Greater East Asia and Manchoukuo today.

Prior to the outbreak of the Incident, the Kwantung Army had placed itself strictly subject to the orders of the Government, which was rigorous in its control over the outpost authorities in matters of politics and diplomacy. Military actions were taken with prudence which bordered on timidity.

But there was a limit to the patience of the Kwantung Army. On the night of September 18, 1931, a section of the South Manchuria Railway at Liutiaokow was blown up. The Kwantung Army rose resolutely in arms. That they should do so in self-defense was more than natural.

The Japanese Armed Force at that time was only 10,600 strong, made up of six independent defense battalions and the Second (Sendai) Division, of which the Commandant was the late Lieutenant-General Jiro Tamon. General Baron Shigeru Honjo was then Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.

Japanese Outnumbered

As against this, the Chinese North-Eastern Army of Manchuria, equipped with modern arms, was 268,000 strong, of which 110,000 had been dispatched to North China. The enemy far outnumbered us. Our 10,600 against the enemy's 268,000—the odds were decidedly in favor of the enemy, even if they were inferior in equipment, strategy and fighting spirit. Even in and around Mukden, close to the seat of the disturbance, the Japanese Force was only one infantry regiment (the 29th Regiment of Wakamatsu) and two independent defense battalions strong.

General Senjuro Hayashi, then Commander of the Army in Chosen, fully aware of this situation, threw a mixed brigade (belonging to the 20th Division at Ryuzan with Lieutenant-General Kenji Muro in command) across the border into Manchuria to aid the endangered Kwantung Army.

It took the Japanese Forces only three days totally to destroy the enemy's strongholds in Mukden, Changchun, Yingkow, Fenghuangcheng Kwangchengtzu, etc. along the South Manchuria Railway and which it had taken the enemy three years to establish. This marked the completion of our operations in Mukden and Kirin provinces.

With the insurrection of General Ma Chan-shan, Lieutenant-General Tamon's Division marched north and defeating Ma's forces along the Nonni River, went further north and reduced Tsitsihar. That was in November, 1931.

The young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, on the other hand, had withdrawn to Chinchow and established a provisional government there to attempt a counter-attack. At the end of the year (1931), therefore, the Tamon and Muro Divisions commenced attacks and reduced Chinchow early in January the following year.

Around this period, Generals Tin-Chia, Li Tu and Wang Teh-lin had formed an anti-Kirin force and had been disturbing peace and order in and around Harbin. Early in February, 1932, the Tamon Division was again sent north to subjugate this region.

War Spreads to Shanghai

The fires of war spread to Shanghai in February, 1932, and the first Shanghai Incident broke out. With the conclusion of the Armistice in May of that year, the 14th (Utsunomiya) Division which, under the command of Lieutenant-General Shunroku Hata, participated in the Shanghai campaign was transferred to Manchuria, while the Muro (the 20th) Division was recalled to its original station in Chosen.

The Hata Division, in collaboration with the Hattori Brigade (belonging to the Eighth Division of Hirosaki) under the command of Lieutenant General Giichi Nishi, engaged in the mopping-up of Ma's remnants. When later General Su Ping-wen and others rebelled in Hailar and Manchuli, these Japanese Units crossed the Khingan Ranges and drove them away into Soviet territory.

In February, 1933, the newly dispatched Sixth Division of Kumamoto, with Lieutenant-General Masaemon Sakamoto in command, and the Nishi (the Eight) Division marched into Jehol Province, the last stronghold of the Manchurian Northeastern Army. They annihilated General Tang Yu-lin's army and hoisted the Rising Sun over the Great Wall. Thus was completed the reduction of the four Eastern Provinces.

Throughout Japan's military operations, America and Britain, by instigating China, tried to restrain and interfere with Japanese actions.

America, holding up the Anti-War Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Open-Door Principle, attempted to obstruct Japanese military actions. Similarly, Britain, by instigating the League of Nations, threw every possible obstacle in Japan's path. A few instances of American-British intereference and obstruction may be given.

At the outset of the Incident, America and Britain, referring to Japan's military strength in Manchuria, sought to prevent us from sending reinforcements. When in October, 1931, the Japanese Army bombed Chinchow, they let loose

(Continued on Page 2)

Manchurian Incident Will Be Observed In Hsinking Today

Domei

HSINKING, September 17.—To console the spirits of war heroes of the Manchurian Incident, who have not given their lives in vain, and helped in the founding of the Empire the people of Manchoukuo will convene and worship at their respective Memorial Tombs tomorrow, the 11th Commemoration Day of the Manchurian Incident.

At Break of Dawn

A formation of "Wild Eagles" of the Imperial Japanese Navy greets the dawn as it flies through the morning clouds.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

U.S. SENATOR SCORES BAD DEFENSE SET-UP

Truman Says Unity of Command Still Lacking in Military Moves

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—According to a dispatch reaching here from Washington, Senator Harry E. Truman, Chairman of Senate Committee for Investigating War Efforts has complained of the lack of unity of command in American military operations, stating as follows:

"Although the American people and Congress have been assured that unity of command has been achieved, ever since the report on the findings by the Roberts Committee on the debacle in Pearl Harbor, such unity is still lacking.

"A confidential report recently submitted to the committee by Senators who visited Alaska, indicates that more attention should be given immediately toward obtaining a workable unity of command.

"The committee recently sent to Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, a confidential report regarding tank lighters, suggesting that the Shipping Board be subjected to severe censure for failing to provide the best lighters available. So far as I know, Secretary Knox has not acted upon the recommendations of the committee."

To Continue Mobilization

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The Australian Government will continue to call up single men between the ages of 18 and 45 and married men between 18 and 35 until Australia attains its war strength, Francis Ford, Australian Army Minister, indicated today, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

Mr. Ford reportedly further intimated that in the case of an eventuality, the Government will mobilize married men up to the age of 40.

The Army Minister warned that Australian employes and individuals must be prepared for further inconveniences as the needs of defense must be met.

U.S. Reveals Casualties

Domei

LISBON, September 16.—The first official list of American casualties in North Africa and European zones was announced by the United States War Department, which states that 123 officers and men were killed in action, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

U.S. Navy Belatedly Admits Loss Of Yorktown in Midway Sea Clash

Admission Bears Out Earlier Imperial Headquarters Announcement Regarding Sinking of 19,900-Ton Aircraft Carrier

[Picture on Page 3]

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—The United States Navy Department belatedly announced today the loss of the 19,900-ton American aircraft-carrier, Yorktown, and the 1,570-ton destroyer Hammann, in the sea-battle off Midway Island with the Japanese Navy on June 5, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

It is recalled that in the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announcement on June 10, it was revealed that an Enterprise-type aircraft-carrier and a Hornet-type aircraft-carrier were sunk by the Japanese Navy in the Midway battle. The Hornet is a sister-ship of the Yorktown.

The Yorktown was launched in April 1936. It was 809.5 feet in length. Its armament was composed of eight 5-inch guns, sixteen 1.1-inch guns, and other smaller guns. The aircraft-carrier carried 81 planes and a complement of 2,072 officers and men.

The destroyer Hammann, was completed in August 1939 and was capable of a speed of 36.5 knots. It was armed mainly with five 5-inch guns, and possessed 12 torpedo tubes.

Sinking Described

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—An eye-witness account of the sinking of the 19,900-ton United States aircraft carrier Yorktown by the Japanese Naval Forces during the Midway battle early in June has been given by a Reuters special correspondent with the United States Fleet on board a United States aircraft-carrier when the battle was fought, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The account is quoted as follows:

"From the deck of a United States aircraft-carrier I saw the Yorktown receive her first fatal blows from bombs dropped by Japanese war-planes on the first day of the battle June 4. Smoke billowing up into the sky from the fires caused by the

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 18, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Foreign Minister

ASAHI—Since the resignation of Shigenori Togo from the office of Foreign Minister, Premier Hideki Tojo has been taking charge of foreign affairs. But it has been considered a great burden to one who was already more than busy as Premier and concurrently War Minister. That Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information, was appointed Foreign Minister is probably due to the above reason. At the same time, his selection can be laid to the fact that although the Foreign Office has greatly simplified its structure, it is no less necessary than it is during peacetime, and the selection of an appropriate man was urgent.

The significance of diplomatic war as an aid to the war of arms cannot be underestimated. It is the mission of the diplomats of the Empire to know the economic and political situation of our enemies, to understand the leanings of the neutrals or to actively work for understanding, and to maintain close communication and further strengthen the ties of friendship with our Allies.

The task falling on the shoulders of the new Foreign Minister is heavy, and the way is long. He will have to know the situation, and the way it will go, throughout the world. He will have to fulfil his duties as a minister of state without error if he is to aid in the successful development of the war. He will have to act as administrator and organize his personnel and put in order all official business. And, as concurrently President of the Board of Information, he will have to direct the diffusion of news domestically and across the seas.

Together with the appointment of the new Foreign Minister, Kazuo Aoki, Economic Adviser of the Nanking Government, was appointed as Minister of State Without Portfolio. Just as Mr. Tani is an

(Continued on Page 2)

NAZI FORCES REACH VOLGA RIVER BANKS

Red Resistance Completely Crushed As German Units Isolate Stalingrad

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 16.—A German army communique states that the German forces attacking Stalingrad from the west, after engaging in a fierce street fighting, were swept across the center of the city and reached the banks of Volga River. As a result, Stalingrad, running parallel for 40 kliometers along the river, has been severed north and south.

The plan to withstand the German seige by the united resistance of the Soviet Army has been shattered, and the fate of the Soviet Army in the southern part of the city is seen to be that of complete annihilation.

Severe street fighting is ensuing in the southern, central and northern sections where the Germans have penetrated into the city. From every window of homes, and factories, behind warehouses and fences, the Soviets are resisting with machine guns and rifles. With men and women civilians cooperating, the entire city has been turned into a fortification in a last frantic effort to stem the Germans.

Destroying each house with flame-throwers and bombs, the Germans are making their advance foot by foot. The Soviet guns on the eastern bank of Velga are firing on the Germans, who have penetrated into the city, and with severe firing from both sides, the city of Stalingrad retains none of its former aspects.

The Soviet soldiers attempting to swim across Volga are being mercilessly machine-gunned by the Soviet army on the opposite bank, in a desperate effort to preserve the falling line, according to German reporters on the front line.

Under the circumstances, the number of dead in the attack on Stalingrad is expected to surpass that of any previous battle, and the Germans are not expecting to take many prisoners.

Bombers Blast Lines

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 15.—The German forces have begun a devastating offensive in the southwestern sector of Stalingrad and hundreds of bombers are blasting away at the Soviet front and com-

(Continued on Page 2)

HOME STRUCTURE BOLSTERED WITH APPOINTMENT OF TANI, AOKI AS MEMBERS OF CABINET

Deputies of Argentina Reject Plan to Sever Ties With Axis Powers

Domei

VICHY, September 17.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected with a majority vote the proposal to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, it was reported from Buenos Aires. Such a move is considered to be an important indicator of the fact that the neutrality policy is being widely supported there, since the majority of the members of the Chamber belong to the Radical party opposed to the present Cabinet.

ENVOY SHIGEMITSU SEES PEACE ZONES

Program Carried Out Successfully Due to Efforts of Japanese Imperial Forces

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 17.—The model peace zone establishment programs undertaken in Shanghai and Hangchow areas have been conducted with great success, said Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, in an interview with the Japanese press at the Broadway Mansion yesterday afternoon, after inspecting the progress of the model peace zones in Shanghai and Hangchow areas, where he remained from September 11 to 14.

Concerning the model zone establishment program to which the Japanese Embassy at Nanking is extending its wholehearted support, Ambassador Shigemitsu further declared that the program is of major importance and that its success will have a far-reaching effect on the maintenance of peace and order in these areas in the future.

The Ambassador added that the program has been successfully conducted owing mainly to the efforts of the Japanese Imperial Forces. He also said that President Wang Ching-wei and his National Government at Nanking are exerting their maximum efforts for the success of the program.

MEMORIAL FETE SLATED

Hongkong to Remember Manchurian Incident With Celebrations

Domei

HONGKONG, September 17.—September 18, which marks the anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident at Liutiaokow 11 years ago will be commemorated by the Government-General of Hongkong as well as by about 1,000,000 Chinese here with colorful functions.

Lecture meetings and cinema shows are to be held tomorrow at various places under the joint auspices of the Chinese delegation and Councils of various circles here to impress primary and secondary school pupils in Hongkong and Kowloon of the significance of the day, it was stated.

A.F.L. CONFAB AT TORONTO

Settlement of Dispute With C.I.O. Distant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 16.—The American Federation of Labor will hold a national convention at Toronto City, beginning October 5, to discuss mainly the Federation's various disputes with the Congress of Industrial Organization, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

William Green, President of the A. F. L., was reported to have pessimistically pointed out, however, there was scant hope of an early attainment of complete reconciliation between the two labor parties, as mutual differences have steadily worsened during the past three years.

New Foreign Minister to Keep Information Board Post

UNITY IS SOUGHT

Government Decision Seen as Step to Speed Up Co-Prosperity Bloc Construction

Japan's structure for meeting the needs of the constructive side of the War of Greater East Asia was brought to completion on Thursday with the appointment of a regular Foreign Minister and a Minister of State without Portfolio.

The new Foreign Minister is Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information. He will hold the latter post concurrently.

The new Minister of State without Portfolio is Kazuo Aoki, the highest economic adviser to the National Government of China.

Premier Hideki Tojo, has concurrently been Foreign Minister since Shigenori Togo left the Foreign Office for personal reasons on September 1. His additional posts henceforth will be that of War Minister and President of the Manchurian Affairs Board.

Two Big Measures

The Cabinet changes attracted widespread attention. It was pointed to by observers that two measures of great importance would be effected on October 1.

The one measure is the inauguration of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, an organ which is to work out details of plans for the realization of the objects of the Greater East Asia War.

The concensus of informed opinion was that the very near future would see great programs launched for speeding up the work of adjusting the Southern Area and other parts of Greater East Asia to meet the needs of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Observers saw great meaning in the arrangement made under which the new Foreign Minister will combine the duties of President of the Board of Information.

The comment was made that the arrangement would make possible a unified control over wartime diplomacy and wartime propaganda which is essential for their effective conduct.

Great things are hoped of Mr. Tani as wartime Foreign Minister. He has considerable experience about Manchoukuo and China. He was in Manchoukuo for three years as counselor of the Embassy at Hsinking.

The more valuable of his experience about China was acquired while he was in Shanghai for more than a year following the outbreak of the China Affair.

His intimate knowledge of Manchoukuo and China will be of great help to him in the discharge of his new functions, the most important of which will be to assist in the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is to rest on Japan assisted by Manchoukuo and China.

Has Many Friends

Observers who are sure that Mr. Tani will make an excellent wartime Foreign Minister point to the fact that he has many friends among the Army. He acquired most of these friends while he was in Shanghai, directing the diplomatic machinery there at a time when it was put to a strain for finding a solution of vexed questions involving Japan with foreign countries with interests in China.

He has an old friend in Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board. For the first time he knew the General while the latter was in charge of affairs related to the China Affair as they affected the Army. He was then head of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry.

The outbreak of the China Affair found Mr. Tani at the head of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau. It was his lot to work out details of plans for the solution of a multitude of diplomatic questions which followed out of the affair which was destined to usher in a new era which is the promise of a new world order grounded on righteousness.

Following Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations after a controversy over the Manchurian Affair, he was sent to Manchoukuo to take up the post of counselor to the

(Continued on Page 2)

3 SPECIAL ENVOYS LEAVE FOR NANKING

Ambassadors Hiranuma, Arita And Nagai Entrain at Tokyo Station Thursday

The departure of Ambassadors Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai from Tokyo Thursday for Nanking has been made public by the Foreign Office in the following announcement:

"The three Special Ambassadors and other members of the Goodwill Mission to Nanking left Tokyo Station at 9 a.m. Thursday to return the courtesy of the National Government of China."

To manifest Japan's appreciation of the National Government's cooperation with Japan toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia and to return the visit of President Wang Chang-wei, Special Ambassadors Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, carrying an Imperial Message to the Nanking Government, left Tokyo Station at 9:00 a.m. on the Express Tsubame, accompanied by their suite, headed by Seijiro Yoshizawa.

Sending the Ambassadors off at Tokyo Station were Premier General Hideki Tojo, Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, members of the Embassy of the National Government in Tokyo, other Government officials and civilians.

Special Ambassador Baron Hiranuma and the members of the goodwill mission appeared on the platform through the central entrance and advanced to the rear end of the platform. The tall stately figures of the three Ambassadors, each holding a stick, presented a very imposing appearance. Solemn greetings were exchanged between the senders-off and the departing. Ambassador Hsu Liang of the National Government also acknowledged farewell salutations together with the three Japanese envoys as the train started to move.

In connection with this Mission, it is recalled that Ambassador Baron Hiranuma has already conferred on many an occasion with President Wang Ching-wei regarding the bright future in store for Greater East Asia. Ambassador Arita is also well-versed in China affairs, although he was recalled from China to enter the Hirota Cabinet as Foreign Minister, serving in this capacity four times from the first Konoye Cabinet to the Yonai Cabinet. As for Ambassador Nagai, who has been a Cabinet member on several occasions, he shoulders a heavy responsibility as president of the Asia Affairs Bureau.

NAZI FORCES REACH VOLGA RIVER BANKS

(Continued From Page 1)

munication lines, making the movement of Soviet reinforcements from the east to the west bank of the Volga almost impossible, according to the Soviet paper Red Star.

In this sector the German assault is continuing day and night. The Germans have battered stubborn Soviet resistance and advanced from 4 to 500 meters during September 14. The fighting in this sector is raging around a strategically important village, and after changing hands in several bloody battles, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating its western defenses.

German pressure upon Stalingrad is increasing by the day, but the defense being put up by the Reds is also without parallel. A severe battle is also raging in the Mozud sector in the Caucasus, and it is said that the Germans have succeeded in crossing the Terek River, causing the situation to become critical.

U. S., Britain to Extend Aid

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, September 16.—With Stalingrad facing an unprecedented crisis, it seems likely that Britain and America will resort to some measure to extend aid to the Soviet forces defending the city and thus bolster their morale, because of the fear that the annihilation of the Soviet forces there will have an adverse effect on the entire Soviet army.

The present moves of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Wendell Willkie are regarded as bearing out this view. By way of extending aid, Britain and America have concentrated on the strengthening of the air bases in the Caucasus and Turkistan.

Wu Gets Yokohama Post

CPS.

NANKING, September 17.—Wu Jung, who has been appointed Acting Consul-General for Yokohama by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in succession to Wu Ke-chun, will leave for his new post in Japan sometime this month.

Off for China

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, nearest the platform followed by former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and by former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai on the train leaving Tokyo Station Thursday to start on their special mission to repay the visits of the officials of the National Government of China.

MANCHU INCIDENT STARTED NEW ERA

(Continued From Page 1)

pernicious propaganda accusing Japan of bombing an undefended city and of killing and injuring innocent, defenseless populace. Then, again, on the pretext that Japan's pursuit of the enemy's remnants overstepped the bounds, Britain took the initiative in inviting America to the League conferences as an observer in defiance of Japan's opposition and despite ambiguity as to the legality or otherwise of such a step, and by a 13-1 vote, demanded immediate withdrawal of the Japanese Forces in Manchuria.

At the time of the offensive on Tsitsihar and also on the occasion of the dispatch of Japanese Forces to Shanghai, America and Britain attempted to apply Article XV of the League Covenant against Japan. When Japan opened attacks on Chinchow, the American Government intimidated Japan by saying that America's patience had reached the limit. We also recall Secretary of State Stimson's note of January 7, 1932, to Japan. We are filled with a indescribable emotion when we recall those days.

Inscribed New Creed

It was at this time that we inscribed in blood and tears the words: "Unless we crush America and Britain, a new order in East Asia based on the great ideals of Universal Concord cannot be established" on our minds.

Worse was American-British conspiracy in the field of politics. Over the question of the independence of Manchoukuo and of Japan's recognition of the new-born State, America and Britain dealt with us with an unpleasant and arrogant attitude which you cannot imagine. Our sympathies go to the Japanese authorities who had to deal with such a situation. It was under such circumstances that Japan's glorious withdrawal from the League was carried out.

Manchuria became independent, but it lacked power for national defense. This automatically necessitated a military alliance between Japan and Manchoukuo. Such an alliance was concluded in due time. Under this Alliance the Japanese Army marched out into the forefront lines of Manchoukuo's national defense.

This revolutionized Japan's national defense policy. The Manchoukuo-Soviet border is several times as long as the German-French western border. Japan has to defend a border line five times the length of the Maginot or Siegfried line. Japan's national defense, viewed from the broadest strategic viewpoint, consists in interior-line operations. To crush one by one the enemies that may encircle us from the four directions is the ideal of the interior-line operations. For this reason, we must hold securely our field of operations—the interior-lines—over a wide area.

Without an inseparable relationship in existence between Japan and Manchoukuo, resolute operations in the South would be impossible. Even with an inseparable relationship binding Japan and Manchoukuo, if peace and order in the latter country were in a disquieting condition, that would be tantamount to a menace from without.

North Defense Is Solid

Since the State of Manchoukuo was founded, Japan and the new-born State, under the Joint Defense Protocol, have been striving to perfect national defense. The Kwantung Army today, in cooperation with the Manchoukuoan Army, has placed our defense in the north on a basis solid as a rock, thus dispelling the slightest anxiety as to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Peace and order in Manchoukuo can be said to be perfect.

The Manchurian bandits who numbered 400,000 at the beginning of the Incident have been reduced to less than 1,000. The general populace rests at ease and is cooperating gladly in Government policies. Thanks to this, the Japanese Army in Manchoukuo is making its presence definitely felt in the north without the slightest menace from within.

Soviet Russia still maintains an army several score thousand strong in Siberia to tighten the defense along the border, at the same time designating mine-laid danger zones along the sea coast.

Between Japan and Russia there is a Neutrality Treaty to which Japan has been a faithful adherent. As long as Russia keeps strictly to the Treaty, nothing untoward can happen in the north. But America, Britain and Chungking are taking the greatest pains to cause an estrangement between Japan and Russia. All sorts of propaganda and intrigues are being restored to by them. For instance, Japan's Aleutians operations have been branded as a prelude to a Japanese-Soviet war. The Battle off the Solomons, enemy propaganda has it, is the creation of a Pacific second front to prevent a Japanese march against Russia. When Japan readjusted her front in Chekiang, the enemy played it up as meaning a Japanese advance northward. Even in the resignation of former Foreign Minister Togo the enemy is trying to read connection, which does not exist, with the Japanese-Soviet relations. We must be fully on our guard against these American-British machinations.

There are at present no border incidents, save occasional illegal flights across the border apparently for reconnaissance purposes.

Faith in Kwantung Army

In the Kwantung Army, which is calm and unshakable, we have implicit confidence. To the Manchoukuoan Government and people who are cooperating with the Kwantung Army, we express our deep thanks.

Now a word about Manchoukuo's material and economic contributions to Japan. Manchoukuo and China as bases for the construction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are important not only militarily but economically. Already, Manchoukuo, prior to the outbreak of the China Affair, inaugurated an industrial Five-Year Plan, which has been put into practice. Subsequent situations brought about a number of hitches, such as diminution of funds, reduced imports of materials and machinery, etc. Manchoukuo succeeded in bearing down these difficulties and achieved worth-while results. Without this, the prosecution of the China Affair and, further, of the War of Greater East Asia, would have met with considerable impediments. It is an undeniable fact, therefore, that Manchoukuo's productivity has made rapid strides.

I shall not go into details, but will give two or three instances. First, about the iron industry. Iron and steel production has increased three times compared with the figure at the commencement of the Five-Year Plan. A gigantic iron works at a certain place has now completed the necessary equipment and its capacity is now fully recognized. Last year three smelting furnaces were ignited after great difficulties. These furnaces have been working satisfactorily. Everywhere in the eastern region, high percentage ores of peerless quality are being turned out. Great expectations may be had of future output.

Second, about coal. Today's coal production in Manchoukuo is three times that in the year the State was founded. But even this rapidly expanded production is insufficient to catch up with the rapid strides in Manchoukuo's economy. Especially, the demand for coal in the munitions industries has increased by leaps and bounds, and this demand is, at present, insatiable even by successive increases in production. Manchoukuo is taxing her brains to capacity in regard to coal supplies for Japan.

Power Industry Advancing

Third, about electric power. Development of electric power, especially of steam power generation, is progressing according to schedule. The greatest of all development undertakings in Manchoukuo, however, is the development of hydraulic power. Cheap supply of abundant electric power gives birth to a multitude of gigantic industries. Naturally enough, aluminum production has increased many fold, while carbide and other essential materials are being produced in increasing volume. The output of lead, zinc, molybdenum, etc. leaves a surplus for export. The extraction of liquid fuels, especially heavy oil, from oil shales is being carried on a constantly larger scale.

Fourthly, about the manufacturing industry. Automobile, rolling-stock, airplane, ammunition and other factories in large numbers have been designated as munitions factories and they are under direct and indirect guidance of the Army.

Fifth, about agricultural products. The demand for agricultural products has increased sharply as a natural sequel to the population increase, while there has been a decrease in the influx of coolies from North China. A shortage of labor is being experienced, but countermeasures are being taken, such as the mobilization of national labor.

Right from the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo, while making contributions to Japan, has been making efforts to reduce her demands on Japan. For instance, pig iron is being supplied to Japan in larger quantities than is called for by Japan's material mobilization plan. Beans, despite curtailed production in Manchoukuo, are being sent to Japan in the original quantity and this is alleviating shortage of oils, fertilizers and foodstuffs in Japan. Coal, aluminum, tin, molybdenum, etc. are being shipped to Japan in the largest quantities possible.

Some in Japan are prone to assess Manchoukuo's economic capacity from the volume of imports into our country, but they should also take into consideration the volume acquired by Japan within Manchoukuo.

Recently His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu was pleased to visit Manchoukuo as a return courtesy. His Imperial Highness took the occasion to call on the Kwantung Army Headquarters and was pleased to express appreciation to the whole Army, from the commander down, for their strenuous efforts in keeping up tight defense in the north. His Imperial Highness was also pleased to offer felicitations on Manchoukuo's progress, at the same time lauding the cooperation, material and spiritual, being given Japan by the Government and people of Manchoukuo. The Kwantung Army, from the commander down, was filled with awe.

When we think of our great mission of enhancing the combined strength of Japan and Manchoukuo and of vindicating to Greater East Asia and to the whole world the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu which first shone in Manchoukuo, we are filled with an inexpressible joy for having been born the subjects of the glorious Empire of Japan.

In concluding my remarks, I wish to offer my sincere gratitude to the spirits of those who have laid down their lives for the country since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

HOME STRUCTURE IS STRENGTHENED

(Continued From Page 1)

Embassy at Hsinking. He remained in his Manchoukuo post for about three years collaborating closely with the Kwantung Army.

With the outbreak of the China Affair he was appointed Minister to China. He remained in this post for more than a year. Subsequently he was picked to succeed the late Dr. Yotaro Sugimura in the post of Ambassador to France. But he was not to go to France, as the French Government objected to his proposed representation of Japan in France on the grounds of a statement made by him while he was Minister to China, which is represented as unfriendly to France.

Mr. Tani, the new Foreign Minister, did not talk much during an interview he gave to the press at the Premier's official residence Thursday afternoon. "Things happened so abruptly, you know," the new Foreign Minister pleaded. He thought that henceforth he would be kept busier than before. The implication was that he had to attend to affairs of the Board of Information in addition to his duties as a full-time Foreign Minister.

"But I see no need of worrying about the board. I have a valuable helper at the board." So saying, smilingly he rest his hand on the shoulder of Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the board, who was at his hand.

Will Study South

"I have no profound knowledge of conditions in the Southern Area. I will try to acquaint myself closely with the conditions in that area. Physically I am quite fit for my new task."

This significant remark was made by Mr. Aoki at the Premier's official residence in the course of his first interview with the press after accepting the proferred post of Minister of State Without Portfolio.

"I came up to Tokyo from Fukuoka by plane on the night of September 16," said Mr. Aoki, who had just seen Premier Tojo. "Immediately I went to see the Premier. During that meeting he offered me the post of Minister of State Without Portfolio.

"I saw the Premier just now to tell him that I had accepted. Be sure that I will do my best to perform my new functions.

"I went to China in April 1940 as adviser to General Nobuyuki Abe, Special Ambassador to China. I have been on duty as the highest economic adviser to the National Government of China since February 1941.

"It was my fortune to be installed in the vital post of Minister of State Without Portfolio, while I happened to be in Tokyo to which I had come on purely official business. As soon as I decided to accept my new post I telegraphed my resignation from my China post to the National Government. I am sure that the National Government will be only too glad to relieve me of my duties in view of the nature of the post I have accepted.

"I have had the acquaintance of Premier Tojo ever since the day when I was vice-president of the Manchurian Affairs Bureau. I was dealing with the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality in China. At that time he was Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army.

"As for conditions in the Southern Area, I am not possessed of any special knowledge. When I am settled in my new post I will exert my efforts to acquaint myself with the state of affairs in that area. Physically I am quite fit for my new task."

The new Minister of State without Portfolio, Mr. Aoki, probably has no superior in wartime finance of East Asia. He was Finance Minister in the Abe Cabinet. Previously he had been president of the Planning Board during the tenure of the Hiranuma Cabinet.

There are few Japanese who have played a larger role than he in the forging of closer economic ties between Japan and China. He was behind the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty. He went to China in June last year to take up the post of the highest economic adviser to the National Government of China, a post which was still held by him when he was asked to enter the Cabinet as Minister of State without Portfolio.

Mr. Aoki was among the bureaucrats who long before the War of Greater East Asia was considered a possibility advocated exchange control and other measures designed to strengthen the national structure of Japan to the extent of permitting it to conduct a successful major war.

He has the distinction of being the author of the National General Mobilization Law which laid the foundations of the power which has enabled the Imperial Forces to score great victories in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Aoki is 54 years old and hails from Nagano Prefecture. After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the service of the Finance Ministry. A clear headed and conscientious worker, a bright future was promised him not long before he was in the Ministry.

Under Finance Minister Sadanobu Fujii he together with the present Finance Minister, Okinori Kaya, and Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister, now president of the Greater East Asia Economic Council, made the Minister's brain trust.

He is a good golfer. Friends say that he is also a very skillful go player.

Mr. Tani was born in Kumamoto Prefecture in 1889.

After graduating from the Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Foreign Office in 1913. In 1930 he became Chief of the Asiatic Bureau under Foreign Minister Count Kosai Uchida, and in 1933 was appointed counselor to the Japanese Embassy in Manchoukuo.

In 1939 he became Foreign Vice-Minister under Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura in the Abe Cabinet, and with the formation of the present Tojo Cabinet he was named President of the Board of Information.

The newly-appointed Foreign Minister is a close friend of Premier Tojo ever since the former became the Chief of the Asiatic Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Mr. Tani is a man of congenial character and is fully conversant with all international affairs. This, together with tenacity of purpose and power to penetrate below the surface of things, will stand him in good stead in fulfilling his post successfully, according to the concensus of political observers.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

experienced diplomat, Mr. Aoki is an authority on financial affairs, formerly with the Finance Ministry. Thus the Cabinet has gained two experts in their respective fields.

The appointment of the two new ministers establishes the swift and firm powers of decision the Cabinet possesses, and we hope that, together with leading the war efforts, everything will be done for the successful carrying out of the affairs of state, and toward the complete organization of the nation.

Significance of Appointing a Full-Time Foreign Minister

CHUGAI—The full-time Foreign Minister and the Minister of State Without Portfolio were appointed on the very day when the three special ambassadors, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Mr. Hachiro Arita, and Mr. Ryutaro Nagai left Japan for their destination, China, to cement further the friendly relations between Japan and the National Government of China at Nanking.

This, of course, is a significant indication that a further strengthening of the organization of the present Tojo Cabinet will be made, and a step forward will be taken by Japan for the purpose of fulfilling the grave mission on which she has set out. This mission without question is to bring about a speedy disposal of the current China Affair and the successful termination of the current War of Greater East Asia.

It is to be noted that the various administrative organs in the Japanese-occupied Southern Regions are fast being brought into being and it is hoped that it will not take long for the reconstruction of the regions to be completed. Under such a situation it was a most timely and appropriate step for the Tojo Cabinet to have appointed Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information as the new full-time Foreign Minister and Kazuo Aoki, Economic Adviser to the National Government as Minister of State Without Portfolio, for both are men of unusual caliber and sufficient experience as statesmen.

Some are of the opinion that the disposal of the China Affair should be executed at the same time with the disposal of the current War of Greater East Asia, for the disposal of the former is considered a prerequisite to the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Chungking regime has been continuing its unsuccessful resistance against Japan not through its own power but by depending on the aid which it expected that America and Britain would extend to it. It is to be recalled here that, prior to the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Chiang Kai-shek's ambition was to get these two countries to bring pressure to bear upon Japan, with the ultimate hope of dragging the two into the war which he was fighting with Japan.

When America and Britain were dragged into a war against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek must have been thoroughly satisfied. However, with the repeated setbacks which these two countries, on which Chiang Kai-shek have been relying so much, have suffered thus far, it is about time that he realized that all the hopes which he pinned on America and Britain have been shattered to pieces and that these two countries have been dragged into the current war only to enable Japan to consolidate her foothold in East Asia.

Manchurian Incident and World War

NICHI NICHI—Today we greet the 11th anniversary of the Manchurian Incident at a time when Japan, Germany and Italy on one hand, and America and Britain on the other, are in a deadly combat with practically the whole world as the theater. In other words, two opposing forces, one dedicated to the creation of a new world order and the other bent on maintaining the old, are struggling for supremacy. Only by fighting this through can a mutually prosperous world envisaged by Japan, Germany and Italy be established.

The Manchurian Incident was the genesis of this great movement for setting up a mutually prosperous world. By this warfare Japan revived the spirit of independence in East Asia which was under American-British yoke. By this warfare Japan set her first step forward toward building up a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Beginning with her withdrawal from the League of Nations, Japan could not but challenge the old order by renouncing the Nine-Power Pact, the Arms Limitation Treaty, etc. Japan's valorous march forward gave courage and conviction to Germany and Italy on the other side of the globe.

Germany followed Japan's suit in getting out of the League. Italy marched into Ethiopia. Germany's and Italy's forward march has since been brilliant, while Britain's prestige has fallen to the ground.

The struggle between the New Order Force in Asia and Europe on one hand, and the opposing forces of America and Britain led to the China Affair, which was an impetus to World War II, which spurred the Tripartite Alliance and subsequently the rally of the other nations devoted to the same cause. The Manchurian Incident, indeed, was the forerunner of the movement for a new world order. The inordinate courage Japan displayed in the Incident and her fervor for a mutually prosperous world proved a great factor in Germany's and Italy's forward march into the world.

Thus viewed, the War of Greater East Asia, World War II, the Manchurian Incident, the foundation of Manchoukuo, the China Affair the Peace and Rehabilitation Movement in China, and the creation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere form one thoroughfare leading to a restoration of the world.

U.S. NAVY ADMITS LOSS OF CARRIER

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese bombing soon enveloped the giant aircraft-carrier. We thought that she was already gone, but the magnificent work of the crew enabled her to rejoin the United States Fleet with enough speed to launch her aircraft.

"The Yorktown's own pilots were out, seeking revenge, when we saw that the wounded aircraft-carrier was once more attacked—this time by torpedo-carrying planes. The Japanese planes quickly scored two torpedo hits on her and she began to list so heavily that an order was given to abandon the ship.

"Cruisers and destroyers soon came alongside the stricken ship to pick up members of the crew who had dived or jumped overboard. In the meantime, the destroyer Hammann also received two direct torpedo hits. The two vessels disappeared shortly afterwards."

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JAPANESE couple want to work in foreign or Japanese household as housekeepers. Wife knows cooking and speaks some English. References. Box 309, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, experienced, wants situation. Apply Matsuda, 110, Zoshigaya-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

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ONE ladies' silver toilet set comprising of eight pieces in a case. Apply Box 311, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO pairs of chenille curtains, new, also a pair of pure linen sheets and two filet lace bed covers. Apply Box 312, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 69-3, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

WANTED furnished house or 2 furnished rooms by Swiss bachelor in Yokohama. Reply New Grand Hotel, Room 312.

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PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop, Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210 2662, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0668.

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QUICK ACTION SAVES JAPANESE IN MUKDEN

Lieutenant-General Shimamoto, Commanding Troops There, Recounts Incident 11 Years Ago

Prompt action by Japanese garrison units in annihilating Chinese troops at Liutiaokow and Peitaying, outskirts of Mukden, where the Manchurian Incident found its beginning September 18, 1931, 11 years ago, saved the Japanese residents there from possible attacks by the Chinese, according to Lieutenant-General Masaichi Shimamoto director of the Greater East Asia Development Federation and former commander of the Japanese Garrison, according to Domei.

Lieutenant-General Shimamoto, who at the time was a colonel, described in detail the action carried out by the Japanese troops following the blasting of the railway line by Chinese forces.

His account follows:

"It was shortly after 10:30 o'clock on the night of September 18 when I heard that the railway tracks near Liutiaokow were blasted by Chinese soldiers.

Think of Japanese People

"Instantly I thought of the 20,000 Japanese residents in Mukden.

"At that time, the attitude of the Chinese soldiers toward the Japanese rapidly had worsened, especially after the Wanpaoshan and the Captain Nakamura incidents. The Chinese soldiers belonging to the 7th Brigade, which was regarded as the strongest body of Chinese troops, were constructing trenches and defense works at various places. At the same time they were making a series of demonstrative maneuvers.

"It was apparently due to increasing anti-Japanese feelings that some of the excited Chinese soldiers took such a blind action in blasting a railway line. Already, the industrial zone of Mukden had been surrounded with trenches constructed by Chinese soldiers.

Knew Enemy Would Attack

"Upon receiving the report of the wrecking of the railway line, it was clear that with daybreak 70 latest type Chinese military planes and 40 pieces of field artillery stationed at an airfield in the northwestern suburbs of Mukden would simultaneously attack Japanese residential quarters, as well as the South Manchuria Railway lines.

"Faced by this grave situation, I at once decided to wipe out the Chinese troops at the airfield and Peitaying region before dawn, even if we had to fight to the last man.

"I, immediately ordered the Kawamoto unit, which was engaging the Chinese soldiers near the blown-up railway line, to occupy Peitaying at all costs. Meanwhile, the Takahashi unit and my unit without losing time left Mukden for the scene of battle grimly determined to destroy the Chinese forces.

Fight Half-Equipped

"When the troop train carrying our units neared Liutiaokow, the sound of rapid rifle fire came sharply to our ears through the darkness. It was an indication that the Kawamoto unit was vigorously attacking the Chinese determined to fight to the last man at Peitaying without even being equipped with hand-grenades or artillery pieces.

"As soon as we alighted from the train, our units headed for Peitaying region, and shortly after midnight September 18, we established our headquarters at a point only 150 meters from the enemy position. We then succeeded in establishing communication with the garrison headquarters through strenuous efforts of the Nagamine detachment.

"As soon as communication with the garrison headquarters were established, our units began fierce bombardment on the enemy airfield.

Enemy Flees Pell-Mell

"We later learned that great consternation reigned at the airfield where the Chinese fliers fled from the field in utter confusion at the sudden bombardment. Planes and even revolvers were left behind by the fleeing Chinese.

"Thus, the Japanese residents in Mukden were saved from the danger of enemy air attack.

"In the meantime, severe fighting, even hand-to-hand encounters, continued, and just at 1 o'clock in the morning of September 19 we heard that the troops belonging to the Takahashi unit successfully occupied two enemy barracks in the western side of the airfield after a fierce charge.

"Meanwhile, at 3:30 o'clock the same morning the Kawakami unit arrived to re-enforce our forces. The Takahashi unit continued a frontal attack upon the enemy, while the Kawamoto unit pressed the enemy from the north. My unit on the other hand, pushed the Chinese from the south.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting

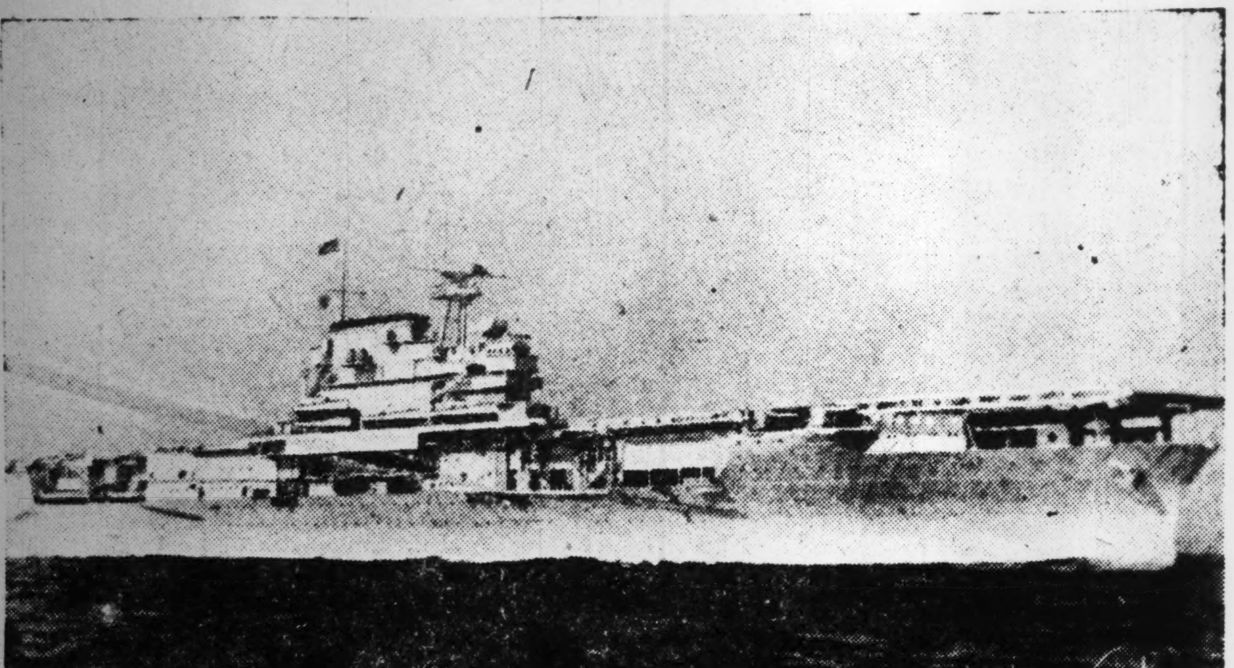
"As the fierce fighting between the Japanese and Chinese forces continued, there were only about 20 men and officers remaining at our counter-attack, and they were repulsed after fierce hand-to-hand fighting in which even non-combatants participated.

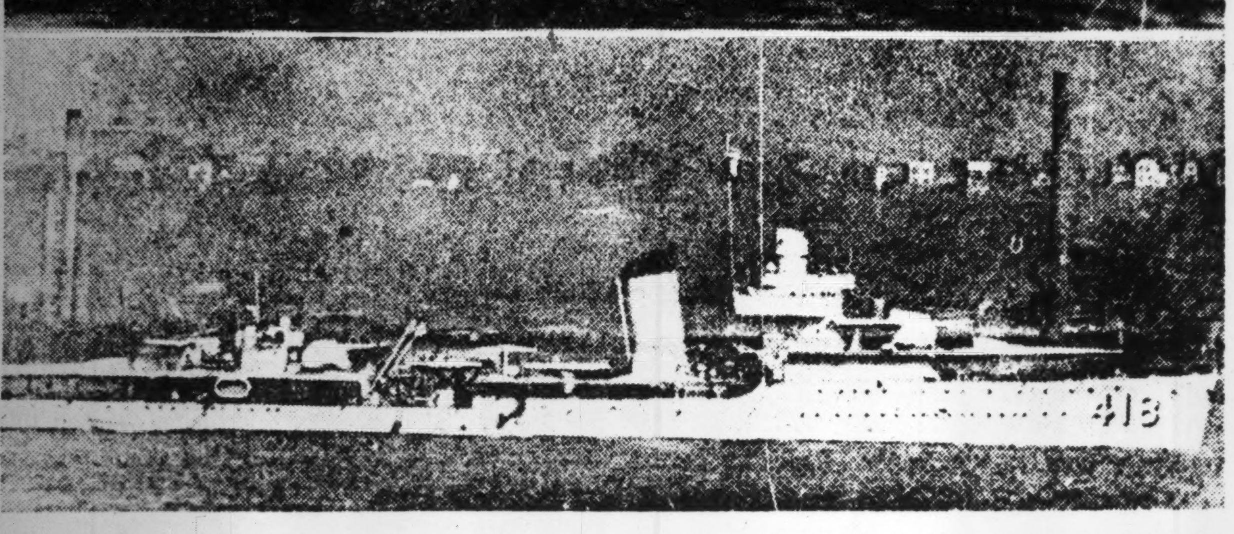
"At 5 o'clock in the morning, the enemy at Peitaying was completely crushed. They left about 350 dead within the Peitaying barracks, while a large number of bodies was found in the vicinity.

"As the day began to break and the mist began to lift, an impressive, unforgettable sight greeted my eyes.

"It was the scene of the victorious soldiers shouting 'banzai' before the gate of Peitaying as the rising sun lighted up the battlefield."

Two More Admitted Victims of Imperial Navy





Upper: The ill-fated Yorktown, 19,900 tons, which carried a complement of over 2,000 officers and men, bore 81 planes, was armed with eight 5-inch guns, 16 a.a. guns and other smaller guns.

Lower: The destroyer Hammann, now lying in Davy Jone's locker, displaced 1,570 tons, clipped through the waves at 36.5 knots, was protected by five 5-inch guns, 12 torpedo tubes.

RESISTANCE POWER OF ENEMIES BARED

Army Press Section Tells of Serious Plight of U.S., Britain, Chungking

(Continued From Yesterday)

Now examine America. The examination of America's fighting power is an exceedingly difficult problem, because of the vastness of that country, but, judging from various conditions there, it can be said that there is no special need for fear of its numerical hugeness and that there exists ample proof of its spiritual weakness. It comes to the conclusion that Japan should display fully the superiority of its traditional spirit against America's numerical superiority and at the same time increase its material strength, thereby crushing the enemy's fighting power. Here, America's fighting power is explained in a concrete way.

America has neglected direct and indirect war preparations so far. This is because the Americans are a very free and unbridled people who do not like to be regimentated into a wartime structure during ordinary times. Now that it has entered a war situation, America has been compelled to fill up its armament, whether it likes or not. Roosevelt and other Government authorities are accelerating the armament replenishment in earnest and all policies are concentrated upon this.

Economic Fighting Strength

A Presidential message addressed to Congress on January 6 involved a war budget totaling $56,000,000,000 for the new fiscal year and this was subsequently increased by $28,500,000,000. The aggregate amount is about three times the first budget total for the 1941-42 year. The tax amounts to $27,000,000,000. A budgetary deficit reaches $35,000,000,000, which will be covered by bonds. Naturally, the funded borrowings of the American Government in the shape of bonds will total $110,000,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year and it cannot be said that the State financial condition of America is at all optimistic.

The budget figure thus being colossal, out of the war budget totaling $70,000,000,000 from June, 1940, to the end of last year, the real amount expended for 14 months up to August last year reached only $7,200,000,000. The budget total is surely heavy, but the actual amount expended is not so much. It is difficult to spend such a big amount as a matter of fact. About 10 or 20 per cent is the limit. If the armament plan is executed to the full extent, the majority of America's domestic industry will have to be thoroughly strengthened. Purchasing power will naturally increase following the payment of defense expenditures on the one hand and the readjustment of consumption must be done on the other.

Inflation of a fairly large extent is taking place in America. How to conquer the inflation is a focal point of America's finance today. America is now considerably worrying how to deal with the wartime inflation. America also is consternated at the materials situation as the war is going on. The supply of aluminum, which is an important material for airplane manufacture, to private use has already been prohibited. The supply source of rubber to America was cut off and its quota to munitions industry has been limited to 80 per cent, while that to private use has been virtually stopped.

The private demand of wool for the first quarter of this year was reduced to 50 per cent and that of textiles for the same period to 60 per cent. There is a shortage of gasoline, due to defective transportation system. Production of passenger cars and trucks is suspended, as the rubber supply is getting scarce. As a result of the interception of supply of materials from the southern regions, various restrictive measures are enforced.

Take iron ore in America for instance. In 1939 its production was 52,800,000 tons. It gained to 67,000,000 tons in 1940, further to 82,000,000 tons in 1941 and more to 92,000,000 tons in 1942. Take airplanes for another instance. Its average monthly production was 200 for 1939, but in 1940 it advanced to 1,000. The August production for 1941 gained to 1,854. According to the plan, the number of airplanes is to be increased to 4,000 for July, 1942, and the monthly production of airplane motors which stood at 4,500 was to have been doubled in July, 1942. That the production figures of America are increasing is a matter worth attention. Until recently America was actively building warships, but since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it has been attaching much more importance to the construction of aircraft carriers than that of warships, considering the fact that its capital ships are easily sunk or destroyed by Japanese Navy Air Forces. For this objective, America is converting cruisers into aircraft carriers or is planning to convert 10,000,000 tons of merchant ships into carriers through partial change of the original plan.

Labor Shortage

Labor shortage in America also is a great defect of its national defense. A great labor power is necessary for it to carry out its large-scale industry. In this respect, the enemy has great weakness. A general plan of labor can be formulated through mobilization of the unemployed, those not yet employed and farm laborers, but before this national structure is set up, America being a confused and liberal country will go through difficulties for a long time. This forms weakness of its war execution.

Lastly, as to transportation, it is true that, due to frequent sinking of its ships by Axis submarines recently, marine navigation has been considerably enlarged with the result that the need of land transportation is badly felt. From the first, America is not a large shipbuilding country. At the time of the outbreak of the European War, that country owned 12,000,000 tons of ships, of which 8,000,000 tons were suited for overseas services. No exact figure is available, but its present tonage for overseas services is estimated at about 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 tons.

America's unexpected defeat immediately upon the start of the War of Greater East Asia put its Government leaders into considerable consternation and the American people in general too were hard hit. Its miserable defeat after defeat at Pearl Harbor, the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor has shaken its public opinion. Cries also are raised against the Government authorities.

America thus has not yet completed its war preparations and, in these circumstances, it is a prerequisite to Japan to win military warfare in succession. Naturally, America will be made the central force of the enemy in the war yet to develop and a protracted warfare of serious dimensions will be unfolded in the Pacific and Atlantic.

Chungking Weakened

Chungking's fighting strength will be examined here briefly. Detailed description on this subject was fully printed in newspapers and magazines at the time of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7 of this year, and this will obviate the necessity of going too far into the matter here again. It is true that Chungking's fighting power is weakening militarily, economically and morally yearly, as a result of Japan's operation for the last five years. Moreover, Chungking is isolated and unassisted, due to the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. This is a great reduction of Chungking's fighting strength.

Chungking has already lost the objective of its armed resistance. To whip up national consciousness of armed resistance, Chungking has been making propaganda that "Japan has come to China for aggression. China will be ruined unless its nation stands up and fight the aggressor."

Japan stood up in arms impressively for the War of Greater East Asia to establish a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by emancipation of East Asian races. This is a faithful revelation of the fact that the East Asiatic countries must go on in perfect cooperation. In the southern operations the native inhabitants of various regions offered their cooperation to Japanese Forces and facilitated their operations.

Chungking has seen this and begun to realize that its past war has lost its significance. This has considerably affected the psychology of young Chinese people. The loss of the war aim means mental degradation of the spirit of armed resistance.

The interruption of supply routes to Chungking from foreign countries is a blow to it. No material is coming, while finance and economy are in an inflation of a vicious nature. Economically surveying, Chungking is in the same situation as that prevailing one year before Germany collapsed economically in the last World War. A wide difference exists in the national conditions between Germany and China, but it is a matter to be watched how long Chungking will last economically.

Chungking Will Surrender

To make a long story short, Chungking's fighting power is able to be kept up for a fairly long period, although rather negatively, but, if the blockading and mopping up operations are maintained by Japan, Chungking will surely surrender.

The crushing of the Chungking regime is one of the greatest objectives of the War of Greater East Asia. But this will not be solved so easily and quickly as is worked out on a desk plan and, considering the stages of the War of Greater East Asia and the surrounding situation, this will not be achieved immediately. In a nutshell, the China problem is the most important question in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. When this problem is solved, Japan's position in the War of Greater East Asia will be solid and unshakable.

Japan's Frame of Mind

The fighting power of Japan's enemies, namely, America, Britain and Chungking, has thus been examined. That Japan will not lay down its arms until the American and British influences, which are ambitious of world domination, are crushed has been an invariably grim determination of the 100,000,000 Japanese people since the time the Imperial Rescript of war declaration was issued. Their hope is that the joint operations of the Army and Navy, which have been a source of wonder to the world, shall be displayed more than ever and that the enemy be searched far and wide and surely annihilated to enlarge the operations which were made advantageous by the brilliant victories at the initial stage of the war.

The battlefield is not only limited to the south, but will cover the world. In Greater East Asia and the Pacific there are many battle scenes where Japanese Forces will operate and smash the enemy forces. Along with great military operations in the future the grand-scale construction of Greater East Asia, nay, of the world will progress This is a war to destroy an old order and to create a new culture far superior to the old. This great task may not be finished even if the rest of our whole life is devoted to it The construction in a real sense will probably be realized when the youth of the present generation, who are educated and trained during this new epoch, are grown up enough to make themselves the mainstay of the State.

BRITISH LABORITES SHOW RED LEANING

Increased Sympathy Shown For Communists—Added Share In Government Demanded

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 15.—The labor movement in Britain has ceased in several respects to be what it was before the German-Soviet war, especially in its sympathy for the Soviets and in its demand for a greater share in government.

This fact is confirmed by what occurred at the annual congress of the British Labor Union held on September 7 at Blackpool in Lancashire.

For one thing, the working people of Britain are learning to have more and more sympathy with the Communists who are taking their orders from the Comintern.

And it would be surprising if they did not try to get the authorities to accept their new position with the Communists, especially in view of the fact that they have been submitting to restrictions and higher taxation since the beginning of the war.

There is a profound meaning in the recent move by the British Government to lift the ban on the Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, which was imposed immediately after the outbreak of the current European war. The explanation of this step by the British Government is not only that the British working classes generally have more sympathy with the Communists, but may also be found in the fact that the British people, high and low, are getting more and more deeply impressed by the Soviet Union. Even the British ruling classes have to admit the great contribution the Soviet Union is making to the British cause through engaging in a struggle with Germany almost single-handed.

Admission of Reds Rejected

At the congress of the British Labor Union, the plan for the admission of communists to the union was rejected for a second time. This, however, has no bearing on the growing interest felt by the Communists. The rejection of the proposal was by a small margin. The vote was 2,500,000 to 2,137,000. This means that nearly half of the members of the labor union are in favor of admitting Communists to the organization. This is a fact which will be startling to persons who know the proceedings of the union in the past.

This change in the attitude of the labor union as a whole toward the Communists is interpreted by competent observers as meaning that the union is getting into a frame of mind to strike for an increase in the voice of the worker in government through the Labor Party which is in opposition to the Government at the moment.

Resolutions Adopted

Several resolutions, also reflecting the present mood of the British working classes, were adopted at the Blackpool Congress.

One of the resolutions called for the abolition of all restrictions by law on labor which have been in force since 1926.

How Prime Minister Churchill will deal with this resolution which evidently has the support of every British worker, remains to be seen. As the head of the Conservative Government, he would be reluctant to adopt the measure. He is supposed to be under no illusion about the seriousness of the consequences of his rejection of the resolution which embodies the wish of the people engaged in the production of materials without which it would be impossible for Britain to continue the war.

Restrictions Imposed in 1926

Most of the restrictions on labor, for the abolition of which the labor union has come out, were imposed in 1926 following a general strike.

The secretary-general of the labor union was prompt to approach the political parties with a request for intervention to get abolished the law which among others made all strikes and sympathetic strikes illegal. Conservatives upheld the position of the Government which had enacted the law.

Winston Churchill, already at the head of the Government, acted in a high-handed manner in ordering the union to cease to agitate against the law in the name of national unity.

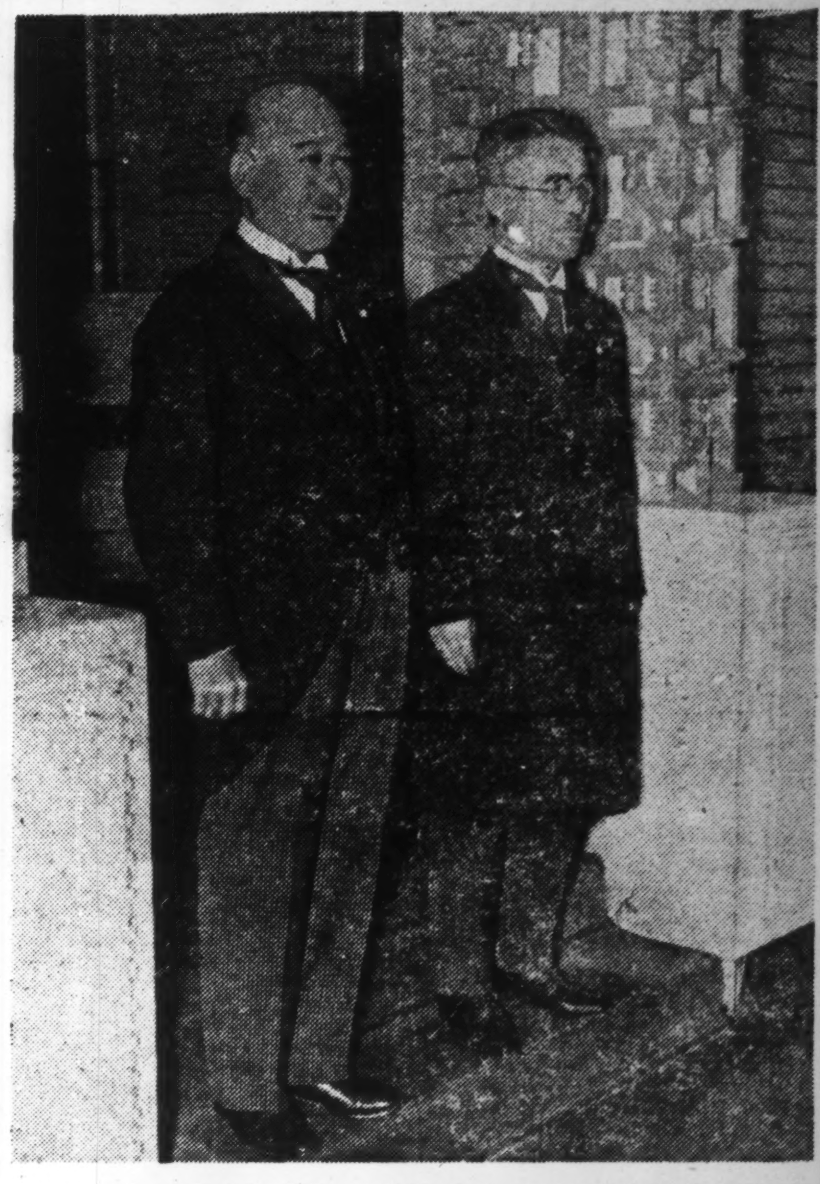
In the following year the union decided to drop the drive for the abolition of the measure after reaching an agreement with the Conservative Government was to hold talks with the leaders of the union on the disposal of the law.

A second resolution, which was approved at the Blackpool meeting with as much enthusiasm as the first called upon the Government to consult the union before making decisions on matters affecting the working condition of workers and the production of war materials.

In this connection, Lord Beaverbrook had to step out as Minister of Wartime Production after he had come under the severe fire of workers for the manner in which he handled problems affecting them.

These resolutions of the British Labor Union show indisputably that the lower classes of people in Britain have no voice or responsibility in the management of Government organs or the direction of the British war effort. From present indications the question following out of these resolutions will develop into a social one of grave import.

New Ministers



Shown on the left is Masayuki Tani who was appointed the new Foreign Minister on Thursday. On the right is Kazuo Aoki who was appointed the new Minister of State Without Portfolio.

FOREIGN NET STARS TO VIE IN YOKOHAMA

Thrilling Matches Between German Club and Y.C.A.C. Slated for Week-End

Tennis enthusiasts will have an opportunity of viewing some interesting matches over the week-end in Yokohama when the German Club Tennis team will play the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club on Saturday and Sunday. Both teams have their strong points and a keen and closely fought out match is expected to result.

On Saturday, starting 2 p.m., the Ladies' singles two mixed doubles and one men's singles will be played off, while four men's singles, one ladies' singles and one mixed doubles is scheduled for Sunday morning from 10 a.m. In the afternoon, the remaining matches consisting of one ladies' singles and five men's doubles will be staged. In view of the limited number of courts and the large number of matches to be played off, participants are earnestly requested to start their matches on time. On Sunday an informal luncheon for the players will be held in the Club-house at 1 p.m.

The following is the schedule of matches:

Saturday: 2 p.m., Court No. 1, Mrs. Sahl versus Mrs. Brigel; Court No. 2, E. I. DaSilva and Miss M. Prohaska versus G. Soff and Mrs. Egerscloff; Court No. 3, Miss Broicher versus Miss H. Lord; 3.30 p.m., Court No. 1, W. Schuette and Miss Broicher versus P. Aurell and Miss S. Gallios; Court No. 2, L. Levedag Jr. and Mrs. Sahl versus J. Curnu and L. Wertheimber; Court No. 3, Luedde-Neurath versus A. Boixo.

Sunday 10 a.m., Court No. 1, Dr. Engel versus F. R. Harriss; Court No. 2, G. Soff versus E. I. DaSilva; Court No. 3, Miss Briocher versus Miss M. Prohaska; 11 a.m., Court No. 1, W. Schuette versus P. Aurell; Court No. 2, Luedde-Neurath and Mrs. Deppe versus A. Boixo and Mrs. I. Brigel; Court No. 3, E. Levedag Jr. versus J. Curnu; 2 p.m. Court No. 1, E. Levedag Jr. and G. Soff versus J. Curnu and A. Boixo; Court No. 2, Egersdorff and O. H. Burmester versus J. J. Planas and G. DaSilva; Court No. 3, Mrs. Deppe versus Miss L. Wertheimber; 3.30 p.m., Court No. 1, W. Schuette and Luedde-Neurath versus P. Aurell and F. R. Harriss; Court No. 2, H. G. Von Mongen and L. Mosler versus S. de Champeaux and J. DaSilva; Court No. 3, Dr. Engel and W. Pekrun versus E. I. DaSilva and D. Dentici.

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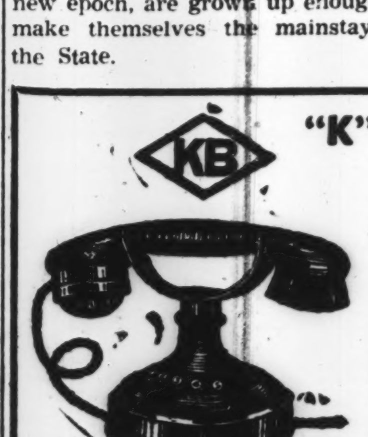

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17th Century Revolt In Shimabara Retold

Shogunate Forces Attacked Resisters in Hara Castle Without Avail

SHOGUN WAS ASTONISHED

Rebels Shot Message Out of Fort Asking Shogun for More Charity

Part 6

The assailants, led by Matsukura Nagata-no-kami, Nabeshima Kii-no-kami, Nabeshima Kai-no-kami, Sakontaiyu Tachibana, Hyobutaiyu Arima, assembled before Arima. Then Naizennosho Itakura with the four reporters viewed the castle, after which they assembled the leaders and said:

"When we view the condition of this castle it is not to be supposed that it will be easily taken. If it is taken by storm, many of the assailants will be killed. Let it be surrounded and besieged and thus be taken."

Having thus received their orders, the divisions arranged their several encampments. Matsukura Nagato-no-kami occupied the first position. But Sakontaiyu Tachibana, and Hyobutaiyu Arima were desirous, both of them, of obtaining this place, and therefore approached near the walls of the castle, and began firing, which was answered as vigorously by those within the walls.

"Storm the Castle"

Itakura and Ishidani again addressed the leaders, saying: "When we consider the spirit of the assailants, we see that it is useless to spend the time in besieging the place. And more, if this place is not quickly taken, there is no doubt that the villagers in the adjacent countries will rebel; and should the news that the work is not progressing reach the Shogun, he will be displeased. Tonight, then, let a shout be raised on all sides, and observe how it affects those within the castle, and then let the place be stormed."

Accordingly, that night a shout was raised by all at once, which was answered by a like shout from those within the castle, after which they became quiet and awaited the onset. There being no evidence of disorder within, the assailants desisted from the attack. Then Itakura declared his belief that the place could not be taken except by storm.

United Attack

The next day, the twentieth, was chosen for a united attack. The troops of Nabeshima were to advance to a hill covered with pine on the west and there raise a shout. This was done with the expectation that the farmers would resort to the place. The troops of Tachibana were to approach the eastern entrance secretly, and begin the attack when the shout on the west side was heard.

On the morning of the 20th, before daylight, thirteen thousand of Nabeshima's troops, under the command of Buzen Isahaya, ascended the pine-clad hill, on the west, raised a shout and began the attack. But the road here was narrow and crooked, and there was no place for the troops to stand. The assailants thus embarrassed were exposed to a shower of balls from all directions. In a short time several leaders and about two hundred common soldiers were shot down and the rest were withdrawn speedily.

Tachibana, who was to attack on the east, led his troops, armed with shields and numbering five thousand men, to their position in the night, where they awaited the appointed signal. When they heard the shout on the west, they shouted in reply, and began the attack.

Defense of Castle

In the castle they had made their regulations, and each one defended his own place, quite regardless of how any other place fared. The place assaulted was defended by Geneimon Oye, Kichizo Futsunoura, and Kyueimon Arima, commanding three thousand five hundred men. Each man performed his duty. They shot down those who were at a distance with their guns, and killed those who were near with arrows and stones.

When the assailants were ready to give way, a fire was kept up without intermission from three sides upon them, and they rolled back and fell upon those behind them. The killed and wounded could not be counted; still the leaders encouraged their men and urged them forward. Sakontaiyu Tachibana, gnashing his teeth, commanded his men to press forward over the walls and take the place; but in vain. Twelve of his retainers were killed; 24 were wounded with balls, and 20 were wounded with stones.

Three hundred and eighty soldiers were killed and wounded. Thirty-four of the followers of the Imperial Commissioners were also killed. Of those in the castle, not one was killed. The assailants now appeared to be discouraged by their failure, and for some time continued to observe the castle from a distance.

A Letter to the Shogun

At this juncture, on the 23rd of the 12th month, a letter fastened to an arrow was shot from the castle. This was picked up and given to Naizennosho Itakura. In it was written as follows: "We men, having a common nature and origin, should not be distinguished as noble or ignoble. We are not senseless like trees or stones. Yet we are regarded by you as worthy of reprobation. Though thus regarded we boldly, and unembarrassed by your presence, address this letter to you.

"In truth, our object is not to become the conquerors and lords of countries great or small; nor is it our object to acquire wealth. We act thus only because our religion is one for which it is difficult to thank Heaven sufficiently. In consequence of the frequent and unrelenting persecutions, and for the sake of the Lord of Heaven, innumerable persons have sacrificed their lives, and left their bodies upon the plains and mountains. Their wives and children have done so also, leaving only their names to posterity. There are no words to describe the condition of persons in our body, half dead and half alive, exposed to shame or punishment, whether innocent or guilty; and we are not soldiers, and have no desire for fame.

"As we are now situated, though we desire to plead our cause before the Shogun, we cannot do so. This is the time of our people's extreme distress. We have assembled in this castle merely to sacrifice our lives for our religion here, and then depart to the future world. Though we are foolish and blind, we do not forget to desire the future world. Our inevitable fate then is a precious thing.

Mercy for the Innocent

"But while we are assembled together and idle in the castle, the aspect of hell is before our eyes. The fierce leaders and soldiers of nine countries array their spear points against us, threatening to punish the wailing criminals. Already in the castle, water is exhausted, and food and fuel are consumed. Troubles increase, and famine is before us. In the present world we must meet the punishment of the sword, but in the future we will, without any doubt, be borne to enjoy the highest rank.

"Our petition is that our ruler would restrain his anger, entertain a heart of mercy, and forgive the offences of the wives and children of those who have offended you. And if you should give to some ten thousand of them a piece of land then we, though we have cause to resent your conduct, will let you cut off our heads in the castle, and leave our names to posterity. To escape from our present evils and be transformed is our only desire while living or in death. In our distress we desire to make our request known by this letter.

"Addressed with true regard and true reverence.

23rd day of the 12th Month.

"Let the attendants on the Imperial Commissioner present this to him.

"Within the Castle of Arima."

New Imperial Messenger

Now, when the news that the Castle of Hara held out and that the assailants had been repulsed reached the ears of the Shogun, he summoned Mori Iga-no-kami, and after a consultation in secret, Matsudaira Izu-no-kami and Fujiwara-no-Ujitetsu received instructions, and left Yedo for the west in the 12th month.

News of this event had already been received in the camp at Arima. Mori Iga-no-kami had sent a letter informing Naizennosho Itakura of this fact. Also, Toemon Amano, the messenger of Naizennosho's brother, who was then Governor of Kyoto, brought the same information.

Though the particulars were not known, it appeared that, because the attack on the castle did not succeed, a new Imperial Messenger had been appointed and was on the way, and Naizennosho was requested to mature his plans and take the place by storm before his arrival.

(To Be Continued)

In Praise of Sake

Otomo no Yakamochi

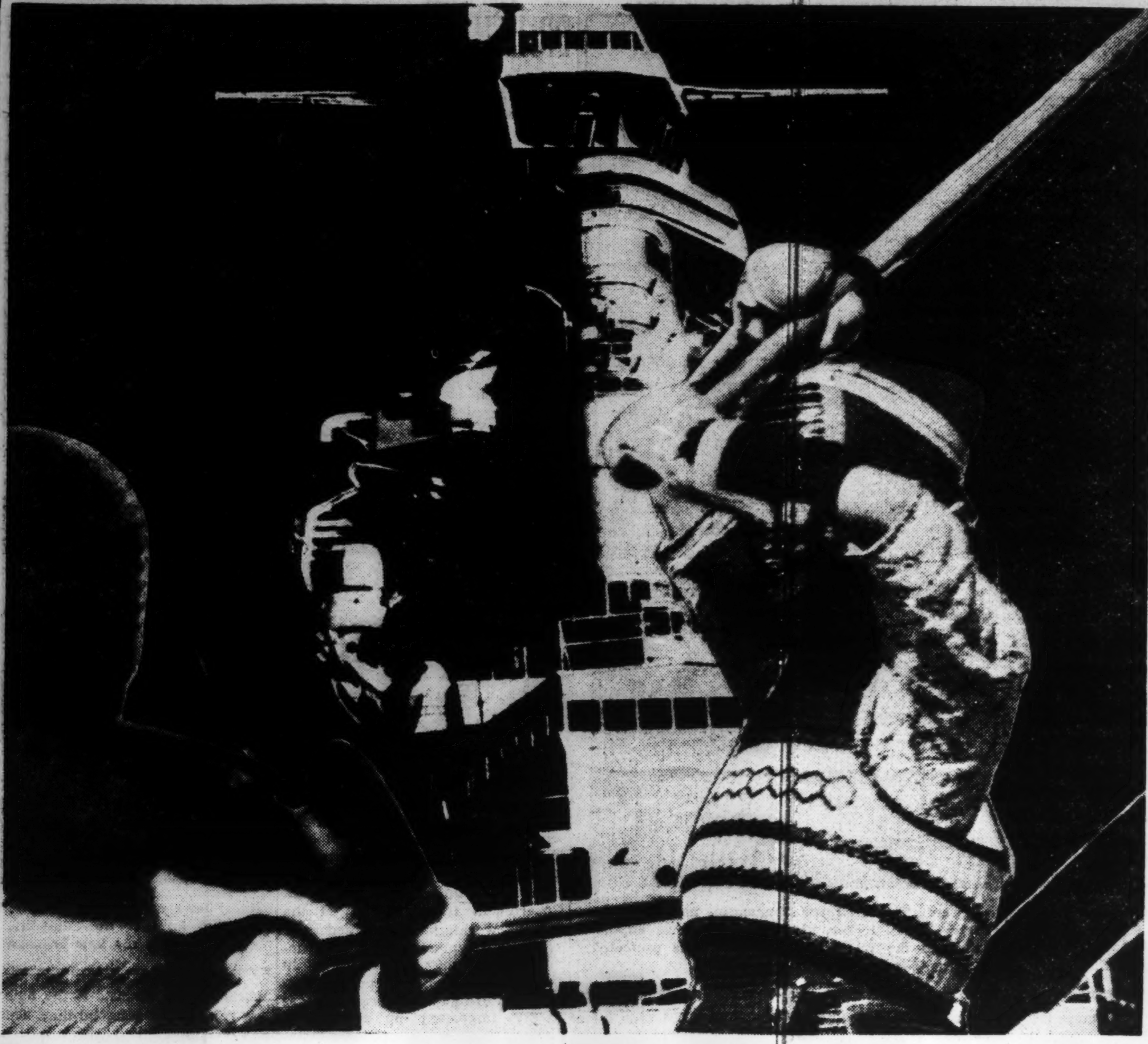
Why talk of jewels? Though by night
Their hearts with changeful colors shine,
Can they impart the deep delight
That lives within the golden wine
And drives away one's care?
If in this Lifetime
My heart be light and joyous,
What does it matter
Though in the next existence
I change to bird or insect?

The Leaves

See the red maple-leaves that swirl
In Autumn storm-winds! brief their span,
Into the outer dark they whirl!
More fleeting still the life of man.

The Tomb

An ancient tomb, with with:red shokiimi,
Where the red dragon-flies fl.. to and fro!



Japan's Iron Strength: Its Secret

Softness and suppleness of heart—that is the secret. . .

The youths who join the Naval Flying Corps at Tsuchiura are taught in their first year to become obedient. They are then taught how to die, and finally they are taught to cultivate the undaunted spirit that would make them fight on without dying until their mission is fulfilled.

The remarkable achievements made in the battles of Pearl Harbor and off Malaya are the natural fruit of this training.

One who enters a fencing school and vows to become a student of the art is first made to do menial work such as cleaning the fencing hall, serving the meals and running on errands. He is not taught fencing for a long while. In his spare time he is only allowed to sit at attention in the corner of the hall and look at the older students at practice.

Months pass, and then he is finally taught to hold the sword. He then goes into a severe training, which continues for years. As for the cleaning and running on errands, they too are continued for years.

Sincerity

Some may complain that they have come to learn fencing and not to run on errands. But they have to overcome this feeling of discontent and be able to do the humblest of work with all sincerity. Herein lie the fundamentals of swordsmanship.

Scrubbing the floor is not outside of the training. To scrub and to run on errands are essential parts of the training. It is through these that one is taught to become obedient, and it is only when he has learned to be obedient that he can master the art and principles of swordsmanship.

At the fencing school of Hanshi Takano was one Minoru Kurosaki, who, after graduating from the Fisheries School of Niigata Prefecture, had resolved to master swordsmanship. Possessing a remarkable physique more than six feet in height, he progressed rapidly, and at the time he left for the front with the outbreak of the China Affair, he was given the title of Kendo Kyoshi.

This Kurosaki, whom we used to call Kuro-san, was taken note of by Hiromasa Takano, son of the school principal. From the time of his entrance into the school, he was given special attention by the younger Takano. But Kurosaki would not take advantage of his teacher's special kindness. His attitude toward his teacher was always that of a child toward his father.

When asked to do even the humblest task such as running on errands, he would place his hands at his sides and bowing politely like a child, would go obediently.

Upon coming back from the errand, he would go to the teacher, and bowing politely again, would report of his errand. The attitude of Kurosaki, one of the best students of the school, bowing docilely to his teacher, who was not much older than he, was really beautiful.

Brute Strength Useless

This gentle and mild Kurosaki-san was by no means so when he first entered the school. He was wild and reckless in his training. However, the art of fencing can never be mastered by strength alone. He was out-maneuvered by the skilled swords of his elders till he was completely exhausted and was always beaten shamefully. Despite his strength and his robust physique, he could not compete against the well-trained skill of his elders. He was beaten so much that he had to cry many a time to himself.

It was no other than Hiromasa who comforted and guided this youth.

"Kuro-san, swordsmanship isn't strength. Your fighting spirit is important, of course, but if you go against your opponent with your strength alone, you will be defeated by your own strength and will only be beaten. Your dauntless spirit is good. Hold on to it and learn to become gentle."

Once a man becomes proud of his own strength, he stops making progress.

Kuro-san followed this training with fervor. He entered the army as a corporal at the outbreak of the China Affair and was immediately made a sergeant. The story remains of how he dashed heroically into an enemy trench and killed many enemy soldiers. He died in August, 1939, at a battle in Central China.

Glorious Death

He died a brilliant death. The enemy was the Central Army under the direct command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Commanded to stop this picked unit of the Chinese Army, Kurosaki's small unit fought desperately for three days. Many were killed and those remaining were all wounded. Moreover, the provisions had all gone. Rather than die by enemy hands, these brave men valiantly destroyed themselves just before the enemy attack.

But Kurosaki alone rose up despite his wound, and dashing into the enemy, fought with all his might. Taken completely aback by Kurosaki's ferocity, the enemy took to flight for a moment. However, they were far superior in numbers. Kurosaki finally fell, hit by several enemy bullets.

In this valiant figure lay the true value of Kurosaki. It is the truly gentle and obedient that can become really strong.

There was a fencing master called Jirokichi Yamada, who died some ten years ago. He was a teacher of this art at the Commercial and Agricultural Universities and the author of the "History of Japanese Swordsmanship."

He was the pupil of Kenkichi Sakakibara, who had learned the art from the noted swordsman of the last days of the shogunate, Otani Shimofusa-no-kami, and who gave much toward this art even after the fall of the said government. Jirokichi Yamada was trained at the fencing school of this Sakakibara, starting from the usual floor scrubbing and running on errands.

Past Masters

At that time, swordsmanship was completely ignored. Yamada saw that if things were left as they were, not only swordsmanship but the Japanese spirit as well would die out. He resolved to protect this art even to his last.

Having taken to this art with such a motive, he went through the training with his whole soul. However, as he progressed in his skill, pride began to show itself in him.

"With this much skill, I ought to be able to beat the teacher at least two to one. No, I might even be able to beat him three to nothing. He's so old too. I wish I could try with him once." He used to think to himself.

Sakakibara-sensei must have read his pupil's mind. One rainy day he said to him, "Yamada, this is a very quiet day. As no one seems to be coming, shall we try our skill?" Yamada was overjoyed and went sprightly to the fencing hall.

The fencing master raised his sword higher than usual and came slowly toward the pupil. Then Yamada saw that his teacher's sword was shaking slowly from left to right.

"Now, that's funny", he thought, and in that moment he was struck in his face. When he quickly came to himself, the contest was already over.

However, Yamada did not think that he had lost.

"This can't be so. I lost only by accident. I still think I am stronger than the master."

Sakakibara-sensei must have read his pupil's mind again. Several days later, again on a rainy day, he led his pupil to the fencing hall and this time defeated him with a thrust. Yamada still persisted in thinking that he was not defeated, but when he was struck on his forearm in the third contest, he completely discarded all signs of self-pride.

The Lesson

He saw for the first time that his teacher had been admonishing him through the sword, and from that time on he took to the training wholeheartedly with a changed attitude.

He did not leave his teacher's side for a moment. He served his master at the meals and listened attentively to every word, for every one of his master's words held a lesson for him.

It was on one snowy day. Sakakibara-sensei went as usual with Yamada to the Toyama Military School, where he was teaching fencing, assisted by his pupil.

On their way they came to the Kudan-slope, which in those days was quite steep. Just as the two began to ascend the slope, the thong of the master's geta was cut. In that very moment Yamada took off his geta and placing them before his master, begged him to wear them.

Sakakibara-sensei remained silent. Yamada looked up. His master's eyes were brimming with tears.

"Thank you," the master said after a while and wearing the geta, hurried to the school.

That night the master assembled his pupils in the fencing hall and said to them, "Today, as I was ascending the Kudan-slope, the thong of my geta was suddenly cut. Before I was aware of it, I saw Yamada's geta before me.

"I really cannot tell you whether my thong was cut first or Yamada's geta was placed first. I had no thought of depriving my pupil of his geta, but I was so struck by the way he took out the get that I could not but accept them with tears."

Pure Heart

The master was not praising Yamada's agility in offering the geta. He was pointing at the sincerity of his pupil, who upon seeing his teacher's plight, immediately took off his own geta without the slightest hesitation. He had offered them with the purest heart.

Sakakibara-sensei continued, "This is swordsmanship. Swordsmanship training does not mean mere striking and thrusting. I have been trying to make you see this fact for the past years, but none of you seemed to comprehend it. Those who wish to learn this art should first cultivate this spirit."

Some time later, an altar was erected in the hall, and before it, the certificate of proficiency of the Jikishinkei School of fencing, handed down by Otani-Shimofusa-no-kami, was granted to Yamada. The spirit of Yamada-sensei still lives to this day among his many pupils.

Soft, Supple Heart

In the Zen sect of Buddhism there is a phrase, "soft, supple heart." When Reverend Dogen was asked what he had acquired during his study in China, he answered, "Just softness and suppleness of heart."

In the Zen sect these traits are cultivated by enduring shame and humiliation. Without this softness and suppleness, neither courage nor strength can be born. It is only when the Japanese people can really become mild and gentle, ready to offer themselves to the great and be one with the great, without hesitating to ask and always striving to know, that they can make true progress.

The friendliness and the ability to assimilate and adapt themselves, which are said to be the fundamental traits by which the Japanese people have been formed and have been developing themselves, might be the expressions of this gentleness and mildness.

The education of the boy pilots is aimed at cultivating the spirit of fighting to the last without dying until the duty is fulfilled. Before this spirit is taught, the youths are taught how to die, and before this, they are taught to be gentle and obedient. Herein lies the profound significance of that education. (Torao Takeda in "Nippon")

The Dream

Before I slept, I thought of thee,
Then fell asleep, and sought for thee, And found thee:
Had I but known 'twas only seeming,
I had not waked, but lain for ever dreaming!

Oda Nobunaga Built Earliest Iron-Clads

Famous Leader in 16th Century Astonished Contemporaries With Iron Ships

PROVED VALUE IN BATTLE

West Built Iron Hulls in 19th Century, Thirty Decades Behind East

Most of us still cherish the notion that the Imperial Japanese Navy was first built after the Meiji Restoration 75 years ago. We are entirely ignorant of the fact that there existed in this country already in the Ando era (1550-1600) great iron-clad war-boats. Of course, there were none made in the Tokugawa era, and it is on that account that when the Japanese government purchased the warship, "Stonewall," from the United States in the first part of the Meiji era, we looked upon the ship as a miraculous novelty, and our newspapers of the time shrieked to the public that the boat was the first iron-clad war-vessel that Japan possessed.

Ever since then, until today, the most of us have believed that the modern war-vessel had its origin in the western hemisphere. But once and for all, we must abandon this erroneous conception.

Reliable historical documents in the hands of our historians lead us back to the 16th century, where we find that the first iron-clad ships of the world were built under that great statesman and strategist, Nobunaga Oda. Hence, we can come to the conclusion that the invincible Imperial Navy of today was not built overnight, but that it had its deep-rooted sources far back in to the feudal days.

Necessity and Invention

It is said from old that necessity is the mother of invention, and that back of an invention are to be found traces of many painful failures, and that it is precisely the overcoming of those failures that finally gives light to a marvel, an invention.

So it was in the case of Nobunaga. He was not only the first man in Japan to make use of the cannon that was introduced into the country by the Portuguese, but he was an adept at the building of fortresses, and very adroit in the tactics of warfare.

It happened like this: Ever since the Gen-ko period (1570-2), the Hongwan-ji priests were a great obstacle to Nobunaga's expeditions to the south-western parts of the country. Despite innumerable battles and as many treaties, there still existed an ineradicable feeling of enmity between the two sides.

Gradually, this grew worse, until in April, 1576, all signs of patience and peace were destroyed. Nobunaga encircled Osaka, where the Buddhist priests retained their headquarters, and slowly but steadily he tightened his coil round the city.

The Hongan-ji, thus blockaded and cut off from its food supply, went frantic and implored for succour to Mori, who was an old enemy of Nobunaga's.

Mori had been keeping Nobunaga at a respectful distance, but now that things had come to this crucial stage, he could not very well remain aloof, and accordingly, in July of the same year, he mustered a gigantic fleet, comprised of over 600 ships carrying food, and over 300 convoys, and hurriedly sailed in the direction of Osaka, to the Temple's aid. Nobunaga, knowing this, lay in wait for the enemy at the mouth of the River Kizu with many large ships and about 300 smaller boats, planning to cut them off from their route.

Failure

However, Nobunaga's improvised fleet proved to be no match for the experienced and larger fleet of the enemy. Nobunaga's ships were burnt and sunk in no time by fire-arrows that were shot like rain from the enemy. The disaster was almost complete and Nobunaga was compelled to retreat.

But it was precisely this shameful defeat that inspired Nobunaga and fired his soul to build an entirely new and stronger navy. Immediately, he went to work.

In the meanwhile, Mori was sailing into Osaka without reserve, and it was the intent of Nobunaga to cut off his aid to the Hongan-ji as quickly as possible. In the Nobunaga Chronicle is recorded that in 1587 seven large ships were built at the orders of Nobunaga, and these ships together with a countless number of smaller vessels set forth from the Bay of Ise and sailed straight south.

Reaching the coast of Kumano, Nobunaga was planning to sail into the front side of Osaka, when he was met with a volley of gun-shots and fire-arrows from the enemy. He had steered his ships right into the nest of the enemy. Undaunted, Nobunaga slowly sailed closer up to them, pretending as if he was asking for peace, and then when he had come close enough, all of a sudden, he let loose a volley of cannon-balls, and in a wink Mori's ships were either sent to the bottom of the sea or scattered. Nobunaga now sailed up the Kii channel, and after 20 days since his departure from Ise, he anchored his ships in the port of Sakai.

One-Sided Affair

It is further recorded in the Chronicle that every one that witnessed the combat could believe neither their eyes nor their ears, so one-sidedly brisk was the whole affair.

Also, looking through the Tabun-in Chronicle, we are informed that the total crew of Nobunaga's seven vessels consisted of 5,000 members, that the vessels were from 70 to 75 feet in length and over 40 feet in width, and that as a shield against fire-arrows and musket-fire, the ships were plated with a thick layer of iron. Moreover, that there were three large cannons set in each boat.

The boats thus anchoring in the port of Sakai presented to the Christian missionaries, who were from the assumedly advanced civilization of Europe, a sight of wonderment and awe. A Portuguese missionary, who had witnessed the grandeur of Nobunaga's iron-clad ships, records in a diary the incredulity of such inventions in Japan, and he forecast the immediate subjugation of the city of Osaka at the hands of Nobunaga, with so mighty a fleet.

Indeed, Nobunaga was to demolish the remainder of Mori's fleet in the bay of Osaka shortly after his arrival at Sakai. However, in November, he was informed that there were more of Mori's ships coming up from the south, carrying food. Nobunaga immediately sailed down to meet them. He sailed up close to the enemy ships, battered them all at once, and once for all the supply route between the Ishiyama Hongwan-ji and Mori's forces were cut off completely. Assuredly, this deed was to be imputed to Nobunaga's iron-clad war-boats, for Mori, with his wooden ships was a helpless rat between the playful paws of Nobunaga.

West Behind Time

After this, iron-clad ships disappear from the annals of our history for a period of 300 years, the duration of our national seclusion, but the above records will more than suffice to reveal that in Japan was built the first iron-clad ships of the world, for "in the western hemisphere, it was not until the beginning of the 19th century that iron was experimentally used for the first time for ships' hulls. The famous battle of the monitor and the Merrimac during the Civil War in the United States was assumed until today as the first battle in history between iron-hulled boats. The Monitor was an invention by John Ericsson. It was launched in 1862, and was not even a regular boat. It was spoken of as a "cheesebox on the rat." It is to be recalled also that after that famous battle, people in the West said that "the wooden walls of England must now be turned to iron." It is in this manner that we find today that the West was approximately 30 decades behind time of the East. (History and Literature of Japan)

To a Lady Crossing a Bridge Alone

(Manyoshu)

Fair lady, tripping o'er yon bridge,
Spanning the foaming river's bed,
Who, scarlet-robed with mantle blue
Crosses the lacquered arch of red—
I wonder, as I watch your form
All unattended and alone,
If in your homeplace gallant spouse
Claims your sweet beauty as his own;
Or if like single acorn, still
Unmated and forlorn you pine!
And nameless still, and still unknown,
Your name and dwelling would divine.

Isolation

Ise

Cold as the wind of early Spring,
Chilling the buds that still lie sheathed
In their brown armour, with its sting
And the bare branches withering—
So seems the human heart to me!
Cold as the March wind's bitterness:
I am alone, none comes to see
Or cheer me in these days of stress.

Over the Fence

Ise

In summer-time awhile the breeze will bring
Over the fence a drift of petals fair,
From the next garden's cherry blossoming;
I would that rather the strong wind would bear
The tree itself in fragrant beauty there into my garden!

P.I. WARTIME MONEY IS FULLY STABILIZED

Problem of Small Denominations Solved—Fear of Inflation Now Gone

Due to the sound policy taken by the Japanese military authorities, the wartime currency in the Philippines has developed into a perfect state, and there is no risk of inviting an economic burden on our country, or of courting monetary inflation in connection with the economic reconstruction of the Philippines, says the Chugai in an article quoting the latest dispatch from its correspondent at Manila.

The article in brief goes on:

The currency now approved for circulation consists of the Japanese war scrips and the old Philippine peso notes which are quoted at par. The American dollar notes ceased to circulate in consequence of the ban placed on their circulation under date of February 7 of this year. Since then the war scrips have treaded a smooth path of circulation. As a matter of fact, there is no desire among the Filipinos to hold the old notes, or to complain of the new currency now that the whole of the Philippines have been occupied by the Japanese Forces.

Local Markets Intact

It is felt that the volume of the war scrips in circulation will by no means affect the local money market. For example, the monetary savings scored by the Japanese soldiers in the islands amounted to approximately 3,000,000 pesos, and the Japanese military authorities are not only extremely conservative in the disposal of the war scrips but are encouraging the thrifty habit, and are popularizing the use of cheques for monetary transactions among the local merchants.

There is no reason, therefore, to entertain any misgivings as to the circulation of the war scrips in the Philippines. On the contrary, a few states in South Luzon are reportedly suffering from a shortage of war scrips. The only room for improvement is the desired extension of the war scrips to the remote areas in the Archipelago, and the Japanese authorities are expected to complete a network of our currency all over the Philippine Islands.

Shortage Remedied Soon

There is another problem regarding the shortage of small denomination notes, but this problem is nearing its settlement. The erstwhile shortage of similar notes is attributable to the handicap in transportation, in press, and the hoarding of small denomination notes by the Chinese merchants. Due, perhaps, to the subsequent issue of smaller denomination war scrips, the shortage of small denomination notes has been substantially alleviated. In consequence, conductors of motor busses and street cars have ceased to grudge the disposal of small denomination notes.

Next comes the problem of the old Philippine notes, but there is no reason to worry about these issues. Surveying the currency situation immediately after the outbreak of the war in the Philippines, there were notes in circulation of those issued by the Treasury Bureau of the Philippine Government, those issued by the State Bank of the Philippines, together with one peso silver coins, 50 cent silver coins as well as subsidiary silver and copper pieces.

These forms of currency amounted on December 31, 1940 to 189,000,000 pesos, on November, 1941 to 221,000,000 pesos, and on December 26, 1941 to 240,000,000 pesos. Thus it is understood that the total amount in circulation immediately after the outbreak of the war shows a gain of approximately 20,000,000 pesos.

COASTAL TRAFFIC ACTIVE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS

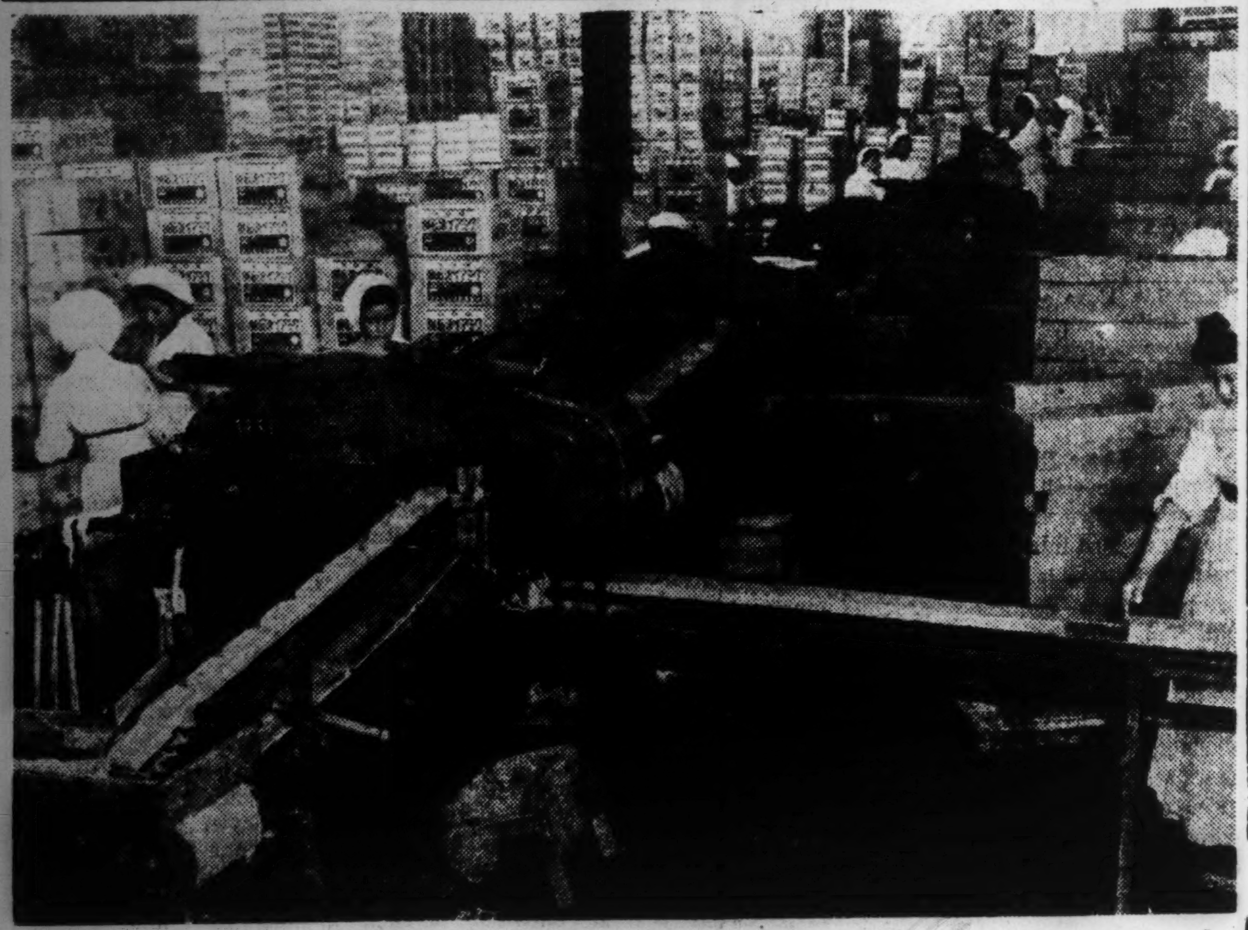
Shonan Gets Union of Private Vessel Owners—Other Areas To Have Similar Bodies

The coastal marine traffic in the southern regions has stepped into an unusually active stage in parallel with the operation of Chinese sampans, junks and other wooden vessels, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

The paper reveals that the inaugural meeting of the Marine Traffic Union, made up of private vessel owners in and around Shonan Island, which has been formed under the sponsorship of the Japanese Marine Affairs Bureau in Shonan City, will take place on September 17.

Similar marine traffic unions will be formed at important ports in Malacca, Medan, Malaya and Sumatra. Incidentally it is expected that the Japanese Marine Affairs Bureau will take positive steps for the protection and encouragement of coastal marine traffic in the southern regions, and will offer subsidies to those building wooden vessels, adds the paper.

For a Clean Home Front



The trade mark of the company is being stamped on each brick as it marches on on a conveyor. The most bath-loving and underwear-fastidious race in the world, the Japanese are great consumers of both toilet and laundry soap, so that this line of industry is one of the busiest in the country.

BRITAIN CAN'T COPE, WITH SHIP SINKINGS

Counter-Measures Taken by London to Replace Lost Vessels Prove of No Avail

Britain is being compelled to bow before the Axis Powers on account of the tremendous losses of her shipbottoms due to the activities of Japanese Navy and German U-boats, which are shattering the network of Britain's routes of oceanic communications all over the world, says the Chugai.

Just before the outbreak of the first Great War, Britain had about 200,000 workmen engaged in shipbuilding. Upon the outbreak of the armed clash with Germany in 1914, the British Government, in order to meet the increasing demand, established temporary training centers for shipbuilders, while taking measures to secure rational distribution of such workers among all the dockyards in the country. Moreover, most of the experienced workers who had been called out to defend their country were dismissed from the army so that they could return to their jobs at the dockyards.

Even Women Used

Later, the British Government decided to increase the number of dockyard workers by engaging women workers for various kinds of clerical work at first but in a short time they were doing the same work as the men.

In this way the British Government was able to maintain about 900,000 workers for shipbuilding during the period of warfare.

In keeping with the development of her shipbuilding industry, Britain found it necessary to gather more sailors. About the year 1912, the London Government had encouraged the establishment of private navigation schools to engage in the training of sailors and stokers. The period of training was extremely short. However, in this way, Britain was able to train about 1,400 crew members each year. The number, however, was not large enough to meet the rapid increasing demand for such workers.

Last Minute Training

Side by side with the training of lower class ships' hands, the British Government exercised strenuous efforts for the training of engineers, mates and other officers of merchant ships. This was quite natural with the British nation which was largely dependent on the supply of food from overseas. And for the protection of her foreign trade, for the maintenance of her economic prosperity, in fact, and for her very existence, it was absolutely necessary that she should maintain a shipbuilding industry which in every respect was her lifeline.

Thus, shipbuilding was one of the most important industries of Britain in those days, when the total amount of investment in this special line of industry throughout that country was in excess of 35,000,000 pounds. Furthermore, the importance of this industry was emphasized by the rapid decrease in ship bottoms of Britain due to the activities of the German submarine during the first Great War. Therefore, the British Government exercised greater efforts to replace the loss of her ship bottoms. For all the efforts she had exercised, however, she could not obtain satisfactory results due to insufficient supply of labor, rapid increase of ships requiring major repairs, etc. Finally, Britain found herself dependent on the U. S. A. for ships which had been one of her strongest factors.

Nevertheless, she continued to try and expand her ship-building industry throughout the duration of the first Great War with an intention to increasing her shipbuilding capacity to 3,000,000 tons a year after the end of the war. In this respect also, Britain failed to obtain the expected result due to the severe panic that visited the economic circles of all countries following the restoration of peace, as well as, on account of the competition by other maritime nations which had taken big strides in this industry while Britain had been absorbed in the sanguinary struggle against Germany. The figures to follow show the enormous losses of the British bottoms during the first Great War:—

Year	Tonnage
1914	252.738
1915	885,471
1916	1,231.867
1917	3.660.054
1918	1.632.228
Total	7.662.358

In order to cover the heavy losses, the British Government took every possible counter-measure, which later proved to be of no avail.

Similar Crisis Faced

After the outbreak of the present Great War, the British Government is again confronted with great difficulty of similar nature. The British mercantile fleet which was acclaimed to have control over the seven seas of the world is now banished from the waters of the Orient. And Britain is now in her last struggle for the defense of her prestige as one of the first-class maritime nations in the world. In this connection, the U.S.A. is working in close cooperation with Britain, because she shares fate with Britain.

The Board of Trade of the London Government, in accordance with the National Defense Act issued on September 4, 1939, shouted at the top of its voice for replacements of the enormous losses of Britain's mercantile vessels. Up to the present, however, Britain's position in this respect is growing less and less hopeful, the difference between the losses of her ship bottoms and the tonnage of the newly built boats adding more futile notes to her death song. It appears that only a miracle can save Britain from the predicament.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short term)	128.80	—1.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.00	+0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short term)	98.90	—0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

TAIWAN SETS RICE GOAL

Plan Calls for 57,000,000 Bushels By 1952

A 10-year program for increase of rice crop in Taiwan is now being mapped out by the Agriculture Section of the Government-General of Taiwan, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Taihoku on September 16.

Estimating the harvest for the current year at 41,000,000 bushels, the Agriculture Section plans to produce 57,100,000 bushels in 1952, the paper said.

The authorities have decided to attain this goal by various ways and means, including the planting of superior species and improvement of farming method, the paper added.

INDUSTRIES OF ASIA HUMMING WITH WORK

Progress in North Manchuria Gives Ample Proof for Success of Plan

That the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is keeping pace with the brilliant successes of the Japanese Armed Forces was reported by numerous Asahi correspondents stationed at various points in Greater East Asia.

According to one reporter in Harbin, there are at present 60 colonies of Japanese pioneers in Pinkiang Province. This entire group is made up of 4,981 families or 17,881 settlers.

The provincial government of Pinkiang has established elementary schools at most villages within its jurisdiction for the benefit of the incoming inhabitants, and one middle grade school was recently added in Wuchuang. A training center for the young brides was also opened in Wuchuanghsien.

The Chosenese and White Russians have also migrated in groups to this area. A common scene is to see them working daily out on the open, busily engaged in establishing a sound footing for their future livelihood.

Agricultural Improvements

The Government of Pinkiang Province is now executing its ten-year program for the agricultural development of North Manchoukuo concentrated along the Sungari River. The ten-year program calls for the construction of a cement embankment beginning in 1940 at the cost of ¥300,000,000. Upon the completion of the embankment the area around it will be used as follows: 110,000 hectares for paddy fields, to be cultivated with various crops, and 80,000 hectares for pastural fields.

In view of the great significance of this 10-year program, the native capitalists of Manchoukuo are gladly opening their purses to buy the provincial Government's bonds issued for this plan.

The reporter stationed in Davao, Philippines states that the Japanese engaged there in the production of hemp, ramie, etc., are busy keeping up with the program calling for an annual output of 15,000 tons of goods. He adds further that the lumber industry and many other lines of production are working at full capacity.

RAW COTTON CONTROL BODY FORMED IN CENTRAL CHINA

The cooperation between the Japanese and the Chinese cotton dealers and growers will be greatly facilitated by the establishment of the Central China Raw Cotton Control Association on September 15 as announced at a meeting held on the same day at Shanghai by all parties concerned, says the Yomiuri.

The association, for the time being, will devote its efforts to the purchase of raw cotton in the interior of Central China for the Japanese market.

The association, whose members are selected from among the first-rate cotton growers and dealers who are officially recognized in China, is authorized to execute part of the economic policy of the Chinese authorities by way of facilitating the cotton trade between Japan and China.

The commercial circles of Shanghai are looking forward to the brilliant activities of the association in promoting the cotton industry of Central China.

STEADY BULLISHNESS FEATURES EXCHANGE

Continuous Gains Registered by Wares in Long-Term Section And Spot Market

Reflecting the consistent strength pervading the spot market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange maintained a steady to firm tone yesterday.

In the long-term section the major half of the listed wares registered continuous gains. For instance, N.Y.K., new leapt ¥1.80, Japan Precision Machines and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.70 each, Automobile Industrial and its new ¥1.00 and ¥1.50 respectively, Japan Electric Power, and Japan Electric Development ¥1.30 each, O.S.K. and Japan Piston and Toyo Bearing ¥1.20 each, and Ibigawa Electric Power ¥1.10.

The short-term section was exceptionally sluggish, and the bourse issue lost ¥1.10 whereas the rest of the wares closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was also consistently bullish. Chosen Hydro Electric Power jumped up ¥2.30 at one bound, Japan Rayon Pump ¥1.60, Kakuwa Works ¥1.50, Toyo Bearing, new ¥1.40, Japan Precision Machines ¥1.30, Miyada Works and its new ¥1.20 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥128.80, N.Y.K. ¥111.00, its new ¥95.00, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥88.90, S.M.R. ¥73.20 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.20.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.7	....	152.9
Do. new (12½)	100.0	101.0	101.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	96.0	....	96.5
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.9	76.3	77.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.5	111.2	111.5
Do. new (37½)	95.7	96.0	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	101.9	102.5	103.8
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	90.3	90.5	91.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.8	102.8	101.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.7	....	73.2
Do. new (12½)	....	50.5	50.0
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	146.0	145.1	144.6
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.8	46.1	46.5
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6	49.8	50.1
Asahi Glass (50)	130.2	129.4	128.3
Toa Tobacco (50)	98.9	98.9	98.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.0	0.5	128.8	128.8
N. Y. K., old	111.2	1.9	1.0	111.0
Do. new	95.4	6.4	5.0	95.9
Kanebo Spin.	151.9	2.0	1.5	...
Do. new	99.7	100.0	98.9	98.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.6	4.0	3.2	83.2
Osaka Stock, new	69.7	70.3	69.8	69.8
Japan Steel Tube	66.9	7.0	6.2	66.1
Japan Oil	78.0	8.3	7.7	87.7
S. M. R.	73.5	3.5	3.2	73.2
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.2	9.4	9.2	89.2
Toyo Rayon, new	...	.	.	65.8
Japan Beer, new	51.4	1.6	1.0	51.0
Nichiro Fishery	84.3	4.4	4.1	84.1
Japan Fishery, new	49.1	.	..	....
Japan Sugar, new	73.8	.	.	73.5
Manchou Ind.	57.7	7.9	7.7	57.7

SUMATRA IN NEED OF MORE SETTLERS

Southern Portion Has Boundless Virgin Area—Many Javanese Going There

The possibilities of Sumatra as a haven for settlements in the future have been plainly told by Shigemasa Sunada, civilian adviser to the Japanese military authorities in the Southern Regions, on his return to Shonan Island from a recent trip to that island. The gist of his story follows, as reported by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at Shonan:

The southern part of Sumatra being thingly populated has sufficient room for new settlement. There is a boundless space of fertile virgin soil. The natives are conducting their work in the fields by primitive method. Nevertheless, they are obtaining abundant quantity of fine quality rice.

Lambong, Palembang and Jambi are best suited for Japanese settlements. At present, many natives of Java are going to those regions to engage in agriculture. According to my investigation, as many as 500,000 agricultural emigrants can be sent to Southern Sumatra for many years to come before the region is suitably populated.

Many Rubber Plantations

There are also many rubber plantations in that area. At present, those rubber plantations are under the management of native farmers. Some of those plantations may be converted into cotton plantations in the future in order to meet the requirements of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In Jambi, Palembang, Lambong, and other states, I saw a number of fine cotton plantations. With a little effort, we shall soon reach a stage of self-sufficiency in cotton.

Moreover, we can obtain both rice and cotton from the same ground every year, for it takes only a few months to grow cotton or rice in those regions.

The authorities concerned are now putting in great effort in the modernization of all systems of traffic and communications in that region. Upon completion of their plan in this respect, Sumatra will be drawn closer to Shonanko, the key point of traffic and industries of the Southern Regions.

THE RESPLENDENT DECADE

Out of Ruins and Disorder Left by Bandit Regime Of Chang Hsueh-liang, Manchoukuo Public Finance, Money Emerge Strengthened

The following is an extract from the booklet "Glorious Manchou" published by the Manshu Jijo Annaijo, Hsinking, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The promptness with which the finances and machinery for monetary circulation in Manchoukuo have been readjusted and re-established is truly a tale of wonder and inspiration for the rest of the world.

The financial development since the fourth year of Kangte (1937) when the five-year program for industrial development was launched has been particularly remarkable as may be seen in the marked advance of budgetary appropriations for 1941, which showed an increase by more than 11 times and 12 times respectively in revenue and expenditure as compared with the first year of Tatung (1932).

The general expansion at such a quick tempo of the Empire of Manchoukuo, which is not yet old enough since its founding to reach the adult stage, while testifying to its inseparable and close relationship with Japan, shows that Japan's wartime structure, completed under the exigencies of the China Affair, made it imperative for Manchoukuo to carry out economic expansion on a larger scale than her own national economic power could permit. In other words, the rapid strides taken by Manchoukuo in her financial affairs is definite evidence that the national activities of Manchoukuo have been guided and assisted by the inseparable relationship existing between Japan and Manchoukuo.

Stops Disorder

Let us now make a brief survey of the process of development of the financial strength of Manchoukuo during the last ten years since its founding, prior to which time the country had been groaning under misgovernment at the hands of the old military clique.

Up until the establishment of the Empire, the financial and monetary system of Manchoukuo were in a state of extreme disorder, so much so that Victor A. Robert, Earl of Lytton, of the League of Nations, who visited the new state soon after it was founded, expressed his opinion that he could see not the slightest possibility of a successful readjustment of the monetary affairs of the country. Nothing daunted, however, the new Government of Manchoukuo exerted its utmost efforts to readjust its financial affairs in a way compatible with the new status which the Empire had gained as an independent State.

Soundness formed the keynote of the financial policy of the Government which was anxious to facilitate the conduct of administration and promoting social well-being. Under the general account, since 1933 onwards, only about ¥10.000.000 of the national loan, representing less than 5 per cent of the total annual revenue, had been issued for appropriation toward construction of highways and other public works. In order, at the same time, to secure proper sources of revenue, various measures were taken for the improvement of the taxation system, encouragement of productive industry, promotion of foreign trade, and the like.

The rapid restoration of peace and order within the country in the meantime went a long way toward accelerating the enforcement of the Government measures.

The favorable turn in internal economic conditions through the expansion of taxable areas security of the sources of taxation and establishment of industrial organizations served to increase the revenue of the national treasury year after year, rendering the foundation of state finance increasingly firmer.

Shifts Aim

Thus in the five years since its founding Manchoukuo assumed complete shape as an independent State, thanks to the successful pacification measures, centralization of administrative power and abolition of extraterritoriality. The aim of administration, therefore, which had been directed to the formation of a complete and independent state system was now shifted to the development and enhancement of national strength, including the enforcement of a five-year program for industrial development and the adoption of a positive financial policy. This paved the way for the acquisition of funds necessary for the development of key industries by means of public loans and the state finance of Manchoukuo enabled the Government to accelerate the pace.

However, with the outbreak of the China affair in July, 1937, Japan, the parental land, changed over to a semi-wartime system, and the prolongation of military operations on the Continent gave birth to a strong demand to identify Manchoukuo economy with Japan's.

The "Manchou Industrial Development Five-Year Plan", which was originally drawn up with the primary object of attaining self-supply and self-sufficiency, therefore was obliged, in order to cope with the basic demand, to undergo a thorough revision in 1938. The remarkable expansion of Manchoukuo economy as a result of this revision can be witnessed, for example, in a change of the financing program calling for a total amount of ¥2,500,000,000 as originally decided on to one calling for ¥4,800,000,000 during the four years commencing with the second year, which necessitated an increase in the amount to be raised at home from the original ¥500,000,000 to ¥1,700,000,000.

Giant Strides Seen

In this way, the finances of Manchoukuo with its national policy revolving about the "Revised Five-Year Plan" and the "Development Policy" have made sound progress with years, as the following list of revenues and expenditures of the Government under the head of general account will show: (in ¥1.000).

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1932	152,922	129,635
1933	194.574	165.482
1934	214.899	187.242
1935	122,768	99.835
1936	263.610	220.790
1937*	248.089	218.039
1938*	304.555	304.555
1939*	403.378	403.378
1940*	573.555	573.555
1941*	649.220	659.200

Note: The fiscal year up to 1935 commences with July of that year and ends with June of the next year, but, for 1936 on, it covers the period from January to December. The years with asterisks do not include supplementary budgets since the figures are only estimates.

As the above list shows, the budget of Manchoukuo has been expanding year after year with the progress of the industrial five-year plan. The increase in revenue is mainly owing to the favorable condition of tax collection. The salient feature of the Manchoukuo budget lies in the fact that they are compiled in such a way that ordinary expenditure is met by ordinary revenue with sufficient reserve to defray extraordinary expenditure as well, and the feasibility of this method of budget compilation eloquently proves the soundness of Manchoukuo finances, especially in these days when there is a tendency to incorporate extraordinary expenditure into the ordinary one.

GOVERNMENT DECISION CANCELS ALLIED PATENTS

Based on the decisions reached on September 8, by the Wartime Industrial Ownership Law Investigation Commission, the Government announced the formal cancellation of 195 patents and 49 trade-marks established in Japan by various commercial firms of Allied nationals as follows, says the Chugai

Patents cancelled: The patents cancelled to the foreign firms concerned comprise 70 patents for mechanical inventions, 47 patents for chemical inventions and 78 inventions for electric inventions.

Trade-marks cancelled: The trade-marks cancelled to foreign firms concerned are 49 in number including "Nichrome" established by the Driver Harris & Company of the U.S.A., "Duralmine" by the James Booth & Company of the same country, "Smack" by the American Ice Cream Product Company.

The Japanese companies, which have been using those trade-marks paying exorbitant fees are authorized to use hereafter those trade-marks freely.

In accordance with the official investigation conducted at the end of July last, the number of the trade marks established in Japan by various interests of the hostile nations was 9,158, including 4,989 established by the American firms, 3,650 by the British firms, 476 by the Netherlanders and 43 by smaller nations under the influence of the Allied nations.

Bill Clearings

September 17

(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	189.858	117.387
Balance	27.546	18.239

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1942

Chile's Independence Day

Chile today celebrates what is perhaps the most significant Independence Day in her entire history. At no time since September 18, 1810, when the patriotic cabildo of Santiago forced the resignation of the colonial governor and established the revolutionary Junta to launch the country on its career as an independent nation, has independence meant so much to the people of that land. At this present moment when the coercive policy of the war-maddened United States is reducing the independence of most Latin-American countries to a mere farce, the notable fact that Chile has so far been able to protect her complete freedom of action must be a source of great pride to the Chilean people. At the same time, they must be more keenly aware than ever of the preciousness of this independence which is now being threatened by the increasing pressure of the United States whose obvious intention is to force the whole of the two American continents into serving her selfish war needs.

It is a cause for congratulation that Chile can today celebrate the 132nd anniversary of the establishment of her independence with a clear conscience and a proud heart. What a hollow mockery this holiday would have been today if Chile had been intimidated into throwing away her rightful neutrality and chaining herself to a defeat-frenzied United States bound for disaster! As it is, the world can respect Chile for having remained faithful to the ideal of independence which she has thus far consistently been able to maintain with success for 132 years.

To be sure, the neutrality of Chile in the present war is not at all surprising. The natural logic of her own national interests demands it. Why should Chile, merely at the bidding of the United States, stick her hands into the buzz-saw of war which concerns far-off Europe and Asia? What natural interest can any part of Latin-America have in the fortunes of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia or Africa or in the Middle East? Why should Latin-America tolerate being utilized as a substitute field of exploitation to replace the East Asiatic sources of raw materials which the Anglo-American empires have lost to Japan? Furthermore, if the countries of Latin-America become subservient to the United States as so many of them have already done, what is there to save them from sharing in the disaster when the United States experiences final military and economic collapse as she is bound to do?

On the other hand, neutrality should prove to be of the greatest advantage to Chile. Not only would it spare Chile from the attacks of the Axis Powers, should the activities of the United States invite actual hostilities to South American shores. It would also spare Chile from the fate of vanquished countries at the close of the war and assure her of an advantageous position in the post-war construction of the New World Order. During the course of the war itself, neutrality would keep Chile free from the economic oppression of the United States which obviously hopes to make of all Latin-America a mere hinterland farm serving the insatiable needs of the United States war machine. Freedom from the economic control of the United States is obviously especially vital to a predominantly temperate zone country like Chile, for unlike tropical countries whose products are complementary to those of the United States, the products of Chile are competitive. Under such conditions, the economic control of the United States can be expected to be even more discriminatory and unfriendly toward Chile—and incidentally also Argentina—than toward the more tropical countries.

Yet, despite these natural and logical reasons of self-interest, it is a notable fact worthy of congratulation that Chile has maintained her neutrality, for the covert pressure of the United States must be powerful indeed. The reason why Chile has been able thus to defend her independence so vigorously is probably to be found in her historical traditions. A country not particularly blessed by Nature, a country with an undue proportion of mountains and desert in relation to good, easily cultivable land, Chile attracted only the most capable and resolute of the early Spanish settlers and produced only the hardiest and most energetic of the native peoples. The population of Chile is therefore notable among the countries of Latin-America for their noble qualities. They are among the elite of the Ibero-American world.

How remarkable are the people of Chile is to be seen in what they have made of their country. From a soil comparatively poorer than that of other countries, the Chileans have developed an agriculture and an orchard industry second to none. The famous wines of Chile, the apples, the strawberries, are renowned far beyond her borders. The Government of Chile is one of the Great Powers of the American hemisphere and commands respect throughout the world in contrast to many of the other caricatures of nations in that hemisphere. How true this is may be seen in the fact that Chile, together with Argentina, have been alone among the Latin-American countries in successfuly defying the coercion of the United States. Chile is indeed a noble nation holding aloft the torch of Iberian culture amidst the darkness which has come to envelop the continent.

How long Chile can continue to play the admirable role that she has must be a matter of concern. With the United States having already seized the Galapagos Islands and Santa Elena from neighboring Ecuador, United States naval and military forces have moved immeasurably nearer striking distance of Chile in an obvious move to intimidate all the countries on the west coast of South America. Chile naturally has not forgotten the many times in the past in which the United States has interfered with Chilean affairs to the detriment of Chilean interests. The open partisanship of the United States in favoring the enemy of Chile in the so-called War of the Pacific of 1879-1882, the humiliating interference of the United States in the domestic affairs of Chile in the Itata affair of 1891, and the infamous Baltimore affair of the same year when a drunken brawl of United States sailors in the streets of Valparaiso was utilized by the United States to extort peremptorily an outrageous $75,000 indemnity from Chile which was the aggrieved party, are some of the incidents which constantly remind Chile of what United States influence means to their country. In view of the increasing United States drive toward the south, all well-wishers of Chile must hope that there may be no occasion in the future to dim the glories of Chile's Independence Day which this year, at least, is being celebrated so auspiciously.

Samurai and Benevolence

Benevolence to the weak, the downtrodden or the vanquished, was ever extolled as peculiarly becoming to a samurai. Lovers of Japanese art must be familiar with the representation of a priest riding backwards on a cow. The rider was once a warrior who in his day made his name a by-word of terror. In that terrible battle of Sumanoura (1184 A.D.), which was one of the most decisive in our history, he overtook an enemy and in single combat had him in the clutch of his gigantic arms. Now the etiquette of war required that on such occasions no blood should be spilt, unless the weaker party proved to be a man of rank or ability equal to that of the stronger. The grim combatant would have the name of the man under him; but he refusing to make it known, his helmet was ruthlessly torn off, when the sight of a juvenile face, fair and beardless, made the astonished knight relax his hold. Helping the youth to his feet, in paternal tones he bade the stripling go: "Off, young prince, to thy mother's side! The sword of Kumagaye shall never be tarnished by a drop of thy blood. Haste and flee o'er yon pass before thine enemies come in sight!" The young warrior refused to go and begged Kumagaye, for the honor of both, to dispatch him on the spot. Above the hoary head of the veteran gleams the cold blade, which many a time before has sundered the chords of life, but his stout heart quails: there flashes athwart his mental eye the vision of his own boy, who this self-same day marched to the sound of bugle to try his maiden arms; the strong hand of the warrior quivers; again he begs his victim to flee for his life. Finding all his entreaties vain and hearing the approaching steps of his comrades, he exclaims: "If thou art overtaken, thou mayst fall at a more ignoble hand than mine. O thou Infinite! receive his soul!" In an instant the sword flashes in the air, and when it falls it is red with adolescent blood. When the war is ended, we find our soldier returning in triumph, but little cares he now for honor or fame; he renounces his warlike career, shaves his head, dons a priestly garb, devotes the rest of his days to holy pilgrimage, never turning his back to the West where lies the Paradise whence salvation comes and whither the sun hastes daily for his rest. (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Japan and Manchoukuo were in gala dress today as today marked the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident. Colonel Hayao Mabuchi, head of the army press section of the Imperial Headquarters said that the commemoration of this incident was remarkable in that Japan could now look back over the past 10 years and point proudly to the establishment of the sturdy State of Manchoukuo despite the stiff world-wide opposition made at the time.

SUPERIOR ARMS GIVE GERMANS UPPER HAND ON EASTERN FRONT

Axis Forces Now Have Command of 50 Per Cent of Soviet Union Granaries and Steel Centers

By MASAJI NAGATO
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

What is especially conspicuous in the European War of 1942 is the vigorous offensive launched by the German and Italian forces which have met with overwhelming success.

The offensive strategy employed by the Germans on the eastern front and the offensive strategy employed by the combined German-Italian forces on the North African front have worked with surprising harmony which has put the anti-Axis forces in a helpless position in staging a comeback. Not only have the land and air units of the German and Italian forces been raising havoc with the enemy but the German submarines have astounded the world with their far-flung activities in the north Atlantic, off the coast of the United States and in the Caribbean Sea. It can be said that the Axis offensive has surpassed all expectations.

Within approximately ten months, June 22, 1941 to April of this year, since the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, the German forces have rejuvenated their offensive tactics after carefully reinvestigating the Red Army's counter-attack strategem. Instead of their former blitzkrieg tactics, the Germans have employed the method of driving straight for an objective, thereby crushing Soviet resistance outright and pressing directly toward and occupying areas of natural resources.

German Losses

According to an official report released by the German High Commad, German losses on the eastern front for one year, covering from June 22, 1941 to June 21, 1942, were 271,612 dead, 65,730 missing, totaling 337,342. Out of this total, the Germans admit a loss of 115,296 persons, either missing or dead, during the "winter defense." Of course, this figure is ridiculously small when compared to the tremendous losses suffered by the Soviet forces; however, it does indicate that the Germans were fully prepared to undergo further sacrifices. This further proves that the Germans were ready to put into operation the experiences they learned during last year's winter campaign.

Even though spring came, Chancellor Adolf Hitler did not open his so-called "Spring Offensive." Although Germany was waiting for an opportunity, she was taking a precautionary attitude despite the fact that military observers were asserting that Hitler's relentless war machine had bogged down due to the heavy losses received at the hands of the Red Army.

It became a different story when the Germans renewed their drive on the Kerch peninsula on May 8 and after a steady push occupied this Soviet stronghold. In the latter part of May, the German forces encircled and annihilated the Red soldiers south of Kharkov. Simultaneously, the German forces commenced to hammer at Sebastopol, the base of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet while the combined German-Italian forces began their drive in North Africa on May 26. The Axis push in North Africa is said to be on a huge scale, the largest offensive seen thus far in the war. Within one month the Axis troops recaptured Tobruk on June 21. On June 22, the German forces operating on the eastern front captured Sebastopol.

Soviets Surprised

There is little doubt that the Red Army was more than surprised to witness and test the overwhelming superiority of the German forces on the eastern front, whether it be the numerical strength and fighting spirit of the German fighters or the German mechanized corps or the anti-tank artillery or the air force. This holds equally true with the Axis forces operating in North Africa.

It was in September 1940 when the Italian forces began pushing the British forces from Libya into Egypt, having advanced within hailing distance of Marsa Matru, were forced to withdraw several hundred kilometers when the British staged a counter-offensive. That was in February 1941. A combined German and Italian battalion, however, opened a new drive in April of the same year and succeeded in driving the British back to Sollum. But the British staged a comeback in December 1941 and January of this year by pushing the Axis forces back into Libya.

On May 26, the Axis forces commenced their third drive, by far the largest to be seen on the North African front and by the beginning of July had steamrollered into El Alamein, thus having reached a position which threatens Alexandria and the Suez Canal. Since then the Germans and Italians have been pouring in reinforcements before starting on their big drive for these British strongholds. Here again it seems as if the British were more surprised than anyone else at the superiority of the Axis forces, whether it be soldiers, tanks, anti-tank artillery or aircraft.

Three Divisions

Everyone is well aware that the German offensive against the Soviet Union is divided into three divisions. The first division is deployed at the northern front centering around Leningrad. The second division is at the central front centering around the Soviet capital, Moscow and the third division is battling on the southern front centering around the Caucasus.

Not only is Leningrad the Red Army's most important citadel in northern Russia but it is the Soviet's important defense line guarding the north and the home of the Soviet revolution. Thus, it is of spiritual and inspirational importance to the Red Army.

Moscow, on the other hand, is of importance to the Soviets, because besides being the capital it is the political and military headquarters of the Soviet Union. Of course, the capture of these two places by the German forces would mean the gradual collapse of Red resistance but the Germans during their summer campaign concentrated their entire efforts on the Caucasus.

"The Axis forces, since commencing operations on May 8 in the Kerch peninsula and in the Don River basin and on the eastern front have captured 1,044,741 prisoners, 6,271 tanks and 10,031 varied field artillery while Axis anti-aircraft batteries have shot down or destroyed aground 6,516 Soviet planes," according to a German High Command war communique issued on August 11. This should prove the intensity of the German attack.

The ultimate objective of the German forces in this campaign was to destroy Soviet resistance, which according to the past three months' battles, must have far exceeded expectations of the German High Command. On the other hand, it will be impossible for the Soviet forces to replace their losses within a short time. Although material losses may be replenished it will be extremely difficult to replace new soldiers.

Assault on Stalingrad

Moreover, the German juggernaut is continuing its relentless drive on the Volga River stronghold, Stalingrad. The fall of this Red fortress awaits the matter of time and when Stalingrad is occupied it will mean that the Soviet forces will be cut off from the rich Caucasus oil fields which yield approximately 27,000,000 tons of oil annually. Although the annual oil production of the Urals and Central Asia total 2,000,000 tons, it is not sufficient to supply the needs of the Red Army.

The Reich forces have already occupied more than 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's granaries when they captured Ukraine and the Don River basin as well as 50 per cent of the Soviet Union's iron and steel and coal centers. The losses of these important production centers mean the weakening of Soviet resistance and the strengthening of German offense. German occupation of the northern Caucasus not only means that the Germans have been enriched by 3,500,000 tons of oil annually but simultaneously it means that the Germans have successfully attained their objective.

It can be visualized, on the other hand, that following the fall of the Caucasus, Soviet war production will drop. And with the loss of 6,200 tanks, more than 10,000 varied field artillery and some 6,000 aircraft during the three months' conflict, the Soviet army will be faced with a tremendous problem in continuing its resistance against the German forces. It would hardly be a mistake to estimate that Soviet war production has dropped 50 per cent during the past one year. For this reason, the Soviet Union has been repeatedly requesting the United States and Britain to dispatch war supplies; namely, tanks and airplanes.

No one knows exactly how much war supplies the United States and Britain have sent to the Soviet Union. However, according to Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British War Production Minister, who declared on July 18, that Great Britain had shipped more than 2,000 tanks to the Soviet Union during the past nine months. This means that approximately 120 tanks per month have been reaching the Red Army. The British War Production Minister, however, did not disclose the number of airplanes dispatched although he did bluntly assert that "Britain would send by the end of May, 11 per cent more than what has been promised up to the end of June."

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Chile's National Holiday

To the Editor:

Chile, our friendly country of South America, and its people are to celebrate today as a National Holiday its one hundred and thirty second anniversary of independence. We, as the everlasting friendly nation of Chile in East Asia, express on this occasion our sincere feeling of felicitation.

Personally, being in a Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office having relation to Latin America, I have had an especially close contact with the country of Chile. Now, it was on the way back from the Latin America Japanese ambassadorial and ministerial conference held at Rio de Janeiro in June, 1940, which I attended, that I visited Chile. Leaving the Argentine capital Buenos Aires on a plane the passengers, who are wont to become slightly tired by the monotonous plain of the La Plata, are apt to feel worried when they think of crossing the rugged Andes mountain range 15,000 or 20,000 feet high. But when they actually see the eternally white-capped range so close to them, such feeling of fear as is engenderd from high flying is blown to the wind, and they are enraptured by the mysticism of beauty and grandeur.

The capital of Chile, Santiago, established among such beautiful surroundings in a great basin of the Andes Mountains already has a long history of four hundred years. Nevertheless, whatever may be said, the charm and attraction of Santiago are derived from the calm and serene feeling produced by the wonderful harmony with its magnificent environment.

When pictured in such terms, the reader might gather that Santiago is probably a very old and "dead" capital, but the truth is otherwise for Santiago is in all respects a great city of over a million population, fully equipped wih all modern facilities, and is the center of politics, culture, commerce and industry in South America.

Though my stay in Santiago was unfortunately very short due to the itinery schedule, I was able to gain an impression of the great influence exerted by that nature's grandeur—the Andes—upon Chile and its people. As long as men are living beings, the influences exercised unknowingly upon their characters by natural environment are tremendously powerful.

That those unique characteristics of the Chilean people so highly praised by everyone—diligence, martial spirit, non-affectation, steadiness and all such excellent merits—are the products either of that Andes range or of the climatic conditions having four distinct seasons probably everyone will affirm. Particularly, when I think of the kind of national characteristics maintained today by the other sons of the Spanish race like the Chileans but whose fathers had settled on different localities of the globe four hundred years ago, then my favorable impression of Chile is further deepened.

On this point, I find among the people of Chile many similar traits to those of our own people.

The courageous and glorious history of Chile is, in other words, very like our own tradition. Chile is a powerful country of South America; it is a country of tradition, and at the same time it is a country of tomorrow.

During the present war Chile maintains its attitude of neutrality based upon its traditional principle. This attitude is due of course to the wise policy of President Rios and Foreign Secretary Barros, but, in short, it finds its basis upon the true knowledge of the Chilean people as to what is really their own highest interest. This, in other words, is but to promise the greatness and the prosperity of the morrow for Chile.

I, on this occasion of the National Holiday of Chile, express my best wishes to the people of Chile in general and to Minister, Don Armando Labra Carvajal in Tokyo.

KATSUMI OHNO,
Chief of Second Division,
Bureau of American Affairs,
Imperial Foreign Office

Tokyo, September 18.

In the Periodicals

Koa, Vol. 3, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: New Index of the Movement of Development of Asia, Japanese People Suitable to Tropics, German-Soviet and North African Fronts and West Asia. Independence of India and Its Control, Manchoukuo in the War of Greater East Asia, Construction of Greater East Asia and Manchoukuo's Colonial Enterprises, Defense of the North Solid, and America and Britain Suffer from Shipping Losses.

Toyo Keizai, No. 2,039 dated September 19, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimposha, Tokyo. Price 65 sen. Leading articles: Problem of Renovation of Education System, Present Phase of World Political Situation, Financial Control in Central China, and the War of Greater East Asia and Food Policy

The Singapore Offensive (1)

February 15, 1942 marked the end of Singapore which the British had acclaimed to the world as representing their Empire's unchallengeable prowess in Eastern Asia. It took the Imperial Japanese Forces only seven days after their successful crossing of the Johore Strait to pierce its impregnability. All resistance of the fortress ceased at 7:50 that evening.

After the deluge of Japanese attack which thundered down 1,000 kilometers of the Malay Peninsula, the enemy, severely battered, outmaneuvered, and out-fought, cringingly took haven in the fortress expecting to make a last, desperate stand. Although the short interval prior to the crossing of the strait gave the enemy time to botch up his shattered defenses, when the guns of the Japanese Forces in Johore Bahru barraged and the attack on the fortress commenced with full fury, the nervous system of the enemy's defenses once again congealed. The situation was completely under Japanese hands.

With the initiative completely taken away, his efforts were futile. The British High Command was entertaining dreams of making another wild dash for safety. But, before he could organize his forces for the general withdrawal, his entire water supply was cut off and the heart of the Singapore city itself was already being pounded from all sides. With his back against the wall, cornered like a trapped animal, the enemy was destined to face a complete annihilation. Finally on February 15 at 7:30 p.m. the enemy dropped his arms and raised his hands for an unconditional surrender.

The Assault

The curtain rose on the Singapore offensive with the historic crossing of the Johore Strait on the late hours of February 8 to the early hours of the 9th.

Plans for the crossing had already been formulated by Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the Supreme Commander, and his staff officers at the time when the Japanese entered Kuala Lumpur. The preliminary strategy called for the pouring of masses of men and equipment on to Singapore with the aid of 300 surface crafts, and 1,000 shells to one artillery. The main body was to have been landed from the west and others from the east.

This strategy was based on the assumption that though the enemy's defenses were complete along the coast facing the sea, the northern section, directly opposite the Peninsula were weak. The fact, however, was that the enemy's defenses opposite the Peninsula were quite formidable, and there were signs that the enemy forces were determined to fight to the last man. For these reasons, the earlier plans had to be modified.

In the crossing operation, numerous difficulties have to be overcome for the obvious reasons that the forces to be carried across are land troops and they have practically no fighting strength on the boats; and in the course of the operation, stiff opposition is to be expected from the enemy. The primal factor, therefore, is to strike at a point least expected by the enemy.

Careful, minute planning and preparations are imperative for a successful crossing operation. Feigning and bluffing tactics must be executed most scrupulously. Such operations are usually carried out by two groups: the main crossing body, and the other who aids the main crossing. Before the actual crossing is launched, bluffing maneuvers are carried out in order to confuse the enemy.

Enemy Fooled

In the Johore Strait crossing, the main weight was landed on Singapore Island from the northwesterly direction. One day earlier, on the 7th, the Japanese Forces made a successful landing on Ubin Island and occupied it. This was, of course, a feint.

Upon the landing of the Japanese units on Ubin Island, the enemy, believing that the main weight of the Japanese impingement would come from this direction, immediately projected his major defensive strength to this point. The reason why the enemy immediately countered this threat is obvious.

Under this circumstance, it was imperative for the enemy to try to expunge this menace. In other words, from the standpoint of defensive strategy, it is most logical and convenient to destroy the enemy while his infantry and artillery and armored units are still disorganized in the crossing operation, and before the infantry just landed on his side is able to establish any bridgeheads.

The feint maneuvers carried out by the Imperial Japanese Forces prior to the crossing were very effective. The strategy of the Japanese was to keep the enemy forces well dispersed along the Singapore coast facing Johore State and to keep him in suspense.

Ever since the Japanese spearhead had entered Johore Bahru on January 31, up until the last minute prior to the execution of the cross-operations on February 8, the entire strength of the Imperial Forces was concentrated on the Johore coast, opposite Singapore.

Japanese Strategy

The strength of the Japanese Army was deployed in the following manner: The bulk of the strength was concentrated at the western flank, well concealed in the vastness of the rubber trees; the central unit was grouped in the vicinity opposite Kranji and the left flank was placed at the eastern extremity. Heavy artillery batteries were concentrated at Johore Bahru so that the guns could be aimed to either direction, both left and right.

The British, apparently expecting a thrust from the direction of the causeway, had concentrated a large force in this area.

In the climacterical period of tense waiting and suspension several days prior to the landing operations, in the Japanese position eastward from Johore Bahru, headlights of army trucks were flickering; lambent flames were casting smokes into the sky, and horses were neighing. However, west of Johore Bahru, where the main Japanese Forces were concentrated, everything was still. Only the rustling of the leaves could have been heard.

This tense and strained atmosphere was abruptly shattered on the night of February 7. In a feigning maneuver, a unit of the left flank landed on Ubin Island.

Right on the heels of the landing on Ubin Island, late at night on the following day, the central body, taking advantage of the enemy's unawareness, effected a smooth, and surprise landing on the northwestern corner of Singapore.

Being completely decoyed by the landing on Ubin Island, the enemy now realized that the main weight of the Japanese thrust would come from the northwestern section, and therefore, the enemy immediately rushed his forces to this area.

During this consternation, the unit that had landed on Ubin Island now made a landing on Singapore in the vicinity of the causeway, and immediately launched an attack towards the west on the main enemy force in a flanking movement.

Bridgehead Made

Following this, units of the right flank made their landing from the west. In the meantime, the central body which was the first to get across to Singapore, now succeeded in landing tanks and armored vehicles. Soon, a firm bridgehead was established in this area and it lost no time in driving a wedge into the enemy's line toward Singapore City.

In their drive down to Singapore City, the Japanese Forces utilized this wedge. The fortress constructed out of concrete and metal was comparatively flaccid under the determined drive of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Pearls of Wisdom

There is no one, says another, whom fortune does not visit once in his life; but when she does not find him ready to receive her, she walks in at the door, and flies out at the window.—Montesquieu

The bad fortune of the good turns their faces up to heaven; the good fortune of the bad bows their heads down to the earth.—Saadi

High fortune makes both our virtues and vices stand out as objects that are brought clearly to view by the light.—Rochefoucauld

Depend not on fortune, but on conduct.—Publius Syrus

The first and last thing required of genius is the love of truth.—Goethe

Be not merely good; be good for something.—Thoreau

In nothing do men approach so nearly to the gods as in doing good to men.—Cicero

To be doing good is man's most glorious task.—Sophocles.

Let a man be never so ungrateful or inhuman, he shall never destroy the satisfaction of my having done a good office.—Seneca

The wheel of fortune turns round incessantly, and who can say to himself, "I shall today be uppermost."—Confucius